

The Corporation
OF
The City of Capetown.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,
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Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute; Professor of Public Health,
University of Capetown.

For the year ended 30th June, 1933.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN.



Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN.

GENTLEMEN,

With the compliments of the Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The year was remarkable for a conspicuous fall both in the birth rate and death rate.

The European birth rate, after a period of decline, had remained about constant for the past ten years. In 1932-33 a further fall occurred, the rate, which was by far the lowest ever recorded, being 14 per cent. less than in the preceding year and 17 per cent. less than in the preceding quinquennium. The non-European birth rate also underwent a fall in 1932-33, and was 6 per cent. less than the preceding year and quinquennium.

The non-European birth rate was 2.6 times as great as the European.

The decline in the European birth rate, notwithstanding the smaller death rate, is responsible for a further falling off in the natural increase in Europeans (i.e., the excess of births over deaths). This amounted to 1,110, or less than one-third of the natural increase of non-Europeans (3,364). Three years previously the natural increase of non-Europeans was only about twice that of Europeans. Although for many years the Europeans in the Municipality have continued to outnumber the non-Europeans, this position has only been maintained because the white newcomers to the town have been greater in number than the coloured and native newcomers.

The death rate (all races) was also by far the lowest ever recorded, being 14 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 13 per cent. less than that of the previous quinquennium. The decrease in mortality was greatest amongst non-Europeans, whose death rate was 17 per cent. less than in the previous quinquennium, as compared with 6 per cent. in the case of Europeans.

There was a similarly striking diminution in the infant mortality rate, amounting to 15 per cent. as compared with the previous year and 11 per cent. as compared with the previous quinquennium. In this case, however, the saving of life was proportionately greater amongst Europeans, whose infant mortality was 22 per cent. less than in the previous quinquennium. In non-Europeans the reduction was 14 per cent.

It is gratifying to note that these improvements have been maintained in the following year (1933-34). They occurred while the economic depression was still continuing, which gives reason for the hope of greater reduction in mortality if the social and economic conditions of the poorer section of the community improves.

Amongst the diseases from which the reduction in mortality was greatest were the diarrhoeal and respiratory (bronchitis and pneumonia). Probably the weather conditions favoured this improvement. On the other hand there was a further increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis.

The non-European death rate and infant mortality rate in 1932-33 were 2.1 and 2.9 times as great as the European. There is still great preventable mortality amongst non-Europeans. About 60 per cent. of all non-European

deaths during the year were of persons under 25 years of age, compared with 20 per cent. in the case of European deaths. The causes of this wastage of non-Europeans are to be found in their economic and social depression. The process is a vicious circle, because social and economic depression is a result as well as a cause of mortality and physical deterioration.

Infectious Diseases.

The year 1932-33 was remarkable also for the striking decline in enteric fever. The reduction had been proceeding for the past twelve years, but in the year under report the prevalence of the disease in Europeans was less than one-half of that of any previous year, and in non-Europeans less than one-third. The improvement in this respect may be attributed to the completion of water-borne sewerage throughout most of the municipality and general sanitary improvement. There are certain developing districts, mostly on the Cape Flats, where extensions of the sewerage system are urgently needed.

Measles, which varies in prevalence from year to year, was in a phase of abeyance in the year under report, when there was not a single death from this cause.

Cerebrospinal fever was prevalent in Capetown some five years ago and though it has since declined the position has not yet become normal in this respect. In 1932-33 the prevalence was about the same as in the previous year. This deadly disease is known to be associated with conditions of overcrowding.

The position in regard to scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough and influenza was normal.

Tuberculosis.

The progress of this disease gives cause for concern. Until recently the tendency has been towards improvement, but the mortality from the disease has increased somewhat in the past few years. In 1932-33 the European deaths from tuberculosis were 23 per cent. more than the average number in the past ten years and the non-European 11 per cent. Social, economic and housing conditions must be held responsible for this increase. In 1933 the Council (with the help of the Union Government) incurred an expenditure of £32,192 in dealing with cases of tuberculosis at the City Hospital, Nelspoort Sanatorium, the tuberculosis clinic and their homes.

Departmental Institutions.

The work of the Council's clinics has continued to increase. In the year under report the new cases that attended the infant consultations, and pre-natal, school, dental, tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics, numbered 20,715, and the total attendances 161,423, which is an increase of 32 per cent. over the total attendances of last year.

Acknowledgments.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance I have received during the year from the members of the staff of the City Health Department and the support accorded me by the Chairman and Members of your Health and Building Regulations Committee and other members of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

M.D., B.S., B.Sc., Lond.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.

D.P.H., Cantab.

Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Professor of Public Health, University
of Capetown.

Medical Officer of Health.

City Health Department,
12, Keerom St., Capetown,
April, 1934.

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MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

LEADING STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1933.

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.	European.
Area : 44,353 Acres.				
Total Population	142,056	137,413	279,469	—
Population (excluding the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni)	142,020	133,260	275,280	—
	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Birth rate	17·81	46·52	31·71	18·01
Death rate	9·97	21·20	15·41	10·32
Infant Mortality rate	48·77	143·48	116·14	49·39
Tuberculosis Death rate	0·90	4·98	2·87	0·96
Enteric Incidence rate	0·21	0·23	0·22	—
Enteric Death rate	0·02	0·04	0·03	0·02

All the above rates are annual and expressed as per 1,000 population of each class, except the infant mortality rate, which is expressed as per 1,000 births occurring during the year. The figures for the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded from these rates,

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.

For the purposes of this Report, the year consists of 52 weeks ended 30th June, 1933. All rates have been corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days.

SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Capetown is situated at the northern end of the Cape Peninsula. The Peninsula lies off the west coast of the mainland of South Africa, extending from north to south a distance of about 33 miles and attaining a maximum width of about ten miles, while its average east and west width may be estimated at five miles. The northern half of its eastern side is connected with the mainland by the low-lying sandy isthmus, known as the Cape Flats, which separates Table Bay to the north-west from False Bay to the south-east. The narrowest part of the isthmus measures from sea to sea about twelve miles.

The backbone of the Peninsula is a mountain range which extends from Table Mountain (3,495 ft.) at its north end to Cape Point at the south. The land slopes from the mountains to the sea or, where the isthmus joins the Peninsula, to the Cape Flats. While much of the Peninsula area lies at heights of over 1,000 ft., most of the isthmus does not reach 100 ft., and a rise of sea level to that amount would convert the Peninsula into two islands nearly equal in area.

There are three principal formations functioning in the simple geological* structure of the Peninsula: viz., (1) the Table Mountain Sandstone series beneath which is found (2) the granite intruding into (3) a series of dark-coloured fine-grained sediments called the Malmesbury Slate Series.

The Malmesbury Series is found at the northern end of the Peninsula and constitutes the mountain mass known as Signal Hill and Lion's Head (except the summits and also Devil's Peak. It forms the foundation of Green and Sea Point, Capetown proper, Woodstock and Salt River, and Mowbray. In some places the beds of clay, resulting from the weathering of this rock, extend to a depth of several yards and are used extensively for brick-making.

The Table Mountain Series constitutes the higher part of Table Mountain, and almost the whole southern two-thirds of the Peninsula, where its lowest beds descend below sea level.

The granite forms the basement of nine-tenths of the Peninsula area. It constitutes the lower slopes of Table Mountain south of Sea Point on the western side and south of Rondebosch on the eastern side.

Resting on the lower slopes of the mountains is a talus apron consisting of a mixture of sand, clay and boulders.

From the bottom of the slope below the face of Table Mountain there extends down to Table Bay a bed of alluvial deposits on which a good deal of old Capetown is built. At the shore of the Bay there is a considerable area of land that has been reclaimed from the sea by the deposit of town refuse.

The Cape Flats are covered with a layer of sand varying in depth and containing in places a few feet beneath the surface a layer of ferruginous rock sometimes called "Cape laterite" and known locally as "ironstone gravel." The laterite consists of a limonitic matrix which encloses sand, clay and rock fragments. It varies in thickness from a few inches up to say ten feet and generally rests on a few feet of sandy clay, which in turn lies upon the underlying hard rock, which may be either granite or slate.

* The geological particulars in this section are taken from "Chapman's Peak" Guide Book of International Geological Congress, XV Session, South Africa, 1929, by Prof. Andrew Young, D.Sc.

The greater part of the municipality is built upon the Malmesbury slate or granite, the sandy Cape Flats, and the alluvial deposit which lies between Table Bay and the slope at the foot of the face of Table Mountain. On the coast of False Bay the town from Muizenberg to Kalk Bay is built on the Table Mountain Sandstone or on the talus and sand dunes covering the sandstone slopes.

The City of Capetown consists of a central portion which before the City extension of 1913 constituted the whole municipality and is sometimes known as "Capetown Proper" (Wards 2-7) and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in the amphitheatre which, extending down to Table Bay towards the north-east, is backed on the other sides by the precipitous face of Table Mountain, which forms the northern end of the Table Mountain range, and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west.

The suburbs extend beyond this amphitheatre on either hand. To the West, the marine suburbs, known as Green Point, Sea Point, Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven (Ward 1 and part of Ward 4) lie along the Atlantic seaboard curving with the coast in a southerly direction. They are on the seaward slopes of Signal Hill and Lion's Head.

To the east the "Southern Suburbs" (Wards 8-10 and 12-15) extend around Devil's Peak and are stretched along the road and suburban railway line which after rounding Devil's Peak pass along the eastern side of Table Mountain in a southerly direction until they reach False Bay. Woodstock and Salt River (Wards 8 and 9), next to Capetown proper, slope down to Table Bay, and at the other end Muizenberg, St. James and Kalk Bay (Ward 14) lie on the False Bay coast. The string of suburbs between, known successively as Observatory, Mowbray, Rosebank, Rondebosch, Newlands, Claremont, Kenilworth, Wynberg, Plumstead, Diep River, Heathfield and Retreat, lie on the eastern slopes of the mountain range, and, to a greater extent, on the Cape Flats below them. The municipality extends over the Flats to a varying depth up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the parts on the Flats contain a number of scattered townships and estates, some of which are served by the Cape Flats railway, which forms a loop lying in a more easterly position than the suburban line.

There is an extension of the Municipality beyond Salt River in a north-easterly direction on the Flats bordering Table Bay. This, known as Ward 11, includes the suburbs of Maitland, Brooklyn, Rugby and Kensington.

CLIMATE.

Capetown is situated Lat. $33^{\circ} 56'$ S., Long. $18^{\circ} 30'$ E. Its climate is largely determined by the fact that during the summer season the prevailing winds are south-easterly and in the winter season north-westerly; and that the western shore of the Cape Peninsula is washed by a cold current from the Antarctic.

There is an average of nearly three thousand hours of bright sunshine per year, and the temperature is very equable. The rainy season is the winter, but occasional showers occur in the summer also.

The parts of the Municipality on the two sea boards are much frequented by holiday makers from other parts of the country. To the attractions of the climate are added the great natural beauties of the Peninsula and its neighbourhood.

The meteorological readings for the year under review and for previous years will be found in Tables K to O on pages 123 to 127.

From the point of view of public health Capetown belongs definitely to the temperate zone, and tropical diseases, except in imported cases, are entirely absent. The state of health and the mortality statistics of the European part of the population are much the same as in a healthy European town.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SCAVENGING.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE.

A great part of the Municipality being built on the slopes at the foot of the mountain is well placed for drainage. This applies both to Capetown proper and the suburbs. But on parts of the Flats the natural drainage is bad, and in the wet season the ground water level over a considerable area is very near the surface. In some portions there is standing water during much of the winter.

The town is sewered on the "separate" system, stormwater being taken by separate channels to the nearest natural outfall, whether the sea or the Liesbeek and Black Rivers and their tributaries, which drain the "southern suburbs" north of Kenilworth and flow into Table Bay as the Salt River. South of Kenilworth the streams discharge into a series of vleis.

SEWERAGE.

Except a few developing outlying areas the whole of the built-up part of the Municipality is provided with water-borne sewerage.

The sewage from the area of the old municipalities of Capetown and Green and Sea Point (Wards 1-7) is discharged into the sea near Green Point Lighthouse by means of a submerged steel outfall at a depth of 55 feet below sea level approximately 2,000 feet from the shore.

The sewage from Wards 8-13 (Woodstock, Salt River, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont) is treated at the disposal works and sewage farm at Athlone, from which the effluent passes into the Black River.

From the Wynberg area (Ward 15) the sewage is treated by broad irrigation near Zeekoe Vlei.

The sewage from the Kalk Bay-Muizenberg area (Ward 14) is discharged on the sand dunes on the False Bay shore about two miles from Muizenberg.

In the Camps Bay area the sewage passes into treatment tanks from which the effluent is discharged to the sea by a short submerged outfall.

PAIL CLOSETS.

The Corporation undertakes the weekly collection of sterCUS in the unsewered areas of the Southern Suburbs. It is gradually extending the service to the whole extent of the Cape Flats included in the Municipality. In parts this work is carried out with great difficulty by the City Engineer's Department owing to the lack of roads. The men and wagons have to plough through heavy sand and bush, and, in winter, through water, to reach isolated places for the purpose of collecting. In these circumstances oxen are employed for transport and the work is carried out in the day time. Otherwise it is done by mules at night. A charge of 7s. 6d. is made for the first installation of a pail but no charge for removals and renewals.

The sterCUS collected in the various districts is buried in trenches on municipal land at Vyge Kraal, the old sewerage farm at Wynberg Flats, and the Raap Kraal Farm, Retreat, and passed into the sewers at depositing depôts at Maitland, Kenilworth and Clifton.

The number of premises from which sterCUS was being removed at 30th June, 1933, is shown by the following figures:—

							Premises.
Ward 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Wards 8 and 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Ward 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	749
Wards 12 and 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525
Ward 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Ward 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	966
							<hr/> 4,779 <hr/>

Properties at Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven now receive free service except in the case of additional removals, for which a charge of 6d. per pail is made.

At Plumstead, Diep River, Clovelly, and Kalk Bay, the O'Brien dry earth closet is in use, the service, including removals, being undertaken by a private firm as contractors to the Corporation. Householders have to provide the closets, and the removals are paid for by the Corporation. Ordinary pail closets are not allowed in these districts. There are 264 houses provided with this service.

Slop water removal services are undertaken by the Corporation at Clifton, Plumstead, Diep River, Lakeside and Kalk Bay.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVALS.

The removal of house refuse is carried out by the City Engineer's Department. There were certain changes towards the end of the year under report and the removals are now effected as follows:—

Daily (including Sundays) in the congested parts of Capetown proper.

Every week-day in the remainder of Capetown proper, in the part of Ward 1 (Green and Sea Point) lying between the Main Road and the sea, and from certain business premises on the main roads of the Southern Suburbs, including Ward 14.

Four times a week in the part of Ward 1 on the mountain side of the Main Road between Glengariff Road and Capetown proper; in Wards 8, 9 and 10 between the Victoria Road and the sea from Capetown proper to Station Road, Observatory; and in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay-Muizenberg) except Retreat.

Three times a week in Ward 1 on the mountain side of the Main Road from Glengariff Road to Fresnaye; in Clifton and Camps Bay; and in the rest of Woodstock and the Southern Suburbs, including Retreat.

Twice a week throughout most of the outlying parts of the Cape Flats.

In all, over 190,000 removals of house refuse are made every week by the City Engineer's Department, the quantity removed weekly averaging 4,209 cubic yards.

The house refuse is all disposed of by controlled tipping in various parts of the Municipality and elsewhere.

There are no regulations enforcing a uniform approved pattern of covered dustbin, and open paraffin tins and other unsuitable receptacles are extensively used by householders.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The influence of social and economic conditions is indicated by the contrast presented by the death rates of different sections of the community.

In the annual report for the year 1930-'31 quinquennial statistics for the five years ended that year are given. The general death rate in non-Europeans was 2.4 times as great as in Europeans, the infant mortality rate 2.7 times and the tuberculosis death rate 6.1 times. Similar differences appeared when the European populations of the different wards were compared. The four wards with the lowest European mortality rates in the quinquennium were Kalk Bay (14), Sea Point (1), Park (5), and Kloof (4); and the highest, Castle (7), Harbour (2), West Central (3) and Woodstock (8). The European general death rate in the latter was 1.7 times as great as in the former, the European infant mortality 1.8 times and the European tuberculosis death rate 3.0 times. The corresponding figures for the current year are contained in the present report.

These differences in mortality rates are mainly due to economic and social differences. A considerable part of the population of the poorer wards, especially the non-European population, is below the poverty line. Unemployment produces a further aggravation of the results of low wages.

Included in the social and economic influences on the public health are not only rates of wages, unemployment, and the cost of living, but also housing, education, temperance, and the medical and nursing treatment of the sick poor; and closely associated are the problems of insurance against sickness, invalidity and unemployment, and of poor relief. Such factors as these play a primary rôle in determining the health of the labouring classes.

HOUSING.

A housing survey of the working-class areas of the Municipality has been in progress since August, 1930. The interim reports were published with last year's annual report.

To show the growth of population in relation to the number of new dwelling houses built, the following figures as to buildings completed, are abstracted from the City Engineer's returns:—

Year.	Estimated increase in population.	Buildings for human habitation completed (dwellings).
1915	3,980	123
1916	4,110	103
1917	4,240	99
1918	4,380	69
1919	4,500	91
1920	4,680	139
1921	5,340	210
1922	4,950	308
1923	5,080	425
1924	5,220	561
1925	5,380	335
1926	5,320	444
1927	5,910*	675*
1928	6,060*	846*
1929	6,230*	1,773*
1930	6,400*	1,320*
1931	6,560*	1,564*
1932	6,730*	1,102*
1933	6,900*	1,068*

* Municipality including Wynberg Ward.

From the 1926 Census returns it appears that the average number of persons per dwelling in the City of Capetown (exclusive of Wynberg) was 6.126*. Accepting this figure it can be estimated how many houses are required to accommodate a given increase in population. It will be seen that for the nineteen years, 1915-1933, the following conditions obtained:—

Increase in population	101,970
Number of new dwellings required to house this increase	16,645
Number of new dwellings actually built	11,255
Shortage of dwellings for nineteen years	5,390

Until 1929 the annual number of houses built was insufficient to house the increase of population and the housing shortage became greater every year. During the last five years, however, there have been more houses built and the shortage as compared with 1915 conditions has been somewhat reduced. In 1933, however, the number built (1,068) was less than the number (1,126) corresponding with the increase of population. It should be understood that in these calculations no account is taken of the number of dwelling houses that have been demolished or converted to commercial purposes or have otherwise ceased to be used as habitations.

During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the houses built by the Corporation under the Municipal Housing Schemes were as follows:—

	No. of houses.	Expenditure.
Assisted Housing (in brick)	3	£1,552
Bokmakirie Township	150	33,900
Total ...	153	£35,452

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. R. Beattie, Divisional Inspector of Labour, has kindly supplied the following figures of the work of the Labour Department for the year under review, in respect of the whole Cape Peninsula, showing month by month the number of

* For the Municipalities of Capetown and Wynberg taken together, the figure was 6.068.

unemployed persons applying to be put on the books, of vacancies referred by employers to the Labour Department and of vacancies filled:—

Month.	Applications.		Demands by Employers.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1932 :						
July	1,624	1,406	114	169	114	169
August	1,562	1,431	159	102	159	102
September ..	1,450	1,442	231	95	230	95
October	1,706	1,862	129	56	129	56
November ..	1,380	1,151	271	158	271	158
December ..	1,074	842	217	73	214	71
1933 :						
January	1,610	1,195	165	152	165	151
February	1,648	1,311	124	66	124	66
March	1,768	1,421	105	74	104	74
April	1,780	1,062	126	67	126	67
May	1,751	1,382	149	172	148	172
June	1,456	1,462	331	235	331	235
TOTALS.. ..	18,809	15,967	2,121	1,419	2,115	1,416
TOTALS FOR 1931-1932	14,160	11,939	1,640	758	1,638	749
TOTALS FOR 1930-1931	12,466	13,088	1,634	1,224	1,629	1,189

POOR RELIEF.

Board of Aid.

Defective nutrition is one of the most important factors in the causation of tuberculosis and other forms of disease, and an adequate system of relief of distress is to be regarded as of prime importance in the prevention of disease.

Poor relief in the City of Capetown is administered by the Capetown General Board of Aid, instituted under the Poor Relief and Charitable Institutions Ordinances of 1919 and 1924. The Board consists of nine members, including the Mayor of Capetown, *ex officio*, and three members of the City Council; together with co-opted members.

Its funds are provided by the Provincial Administration and the City Council, supplemented to a small extent by voluntary donations.

The Secretary of the Board has kindly supplied the following statistics for the calendar years 1932 and 1933:—

	1932.		1933.			
Income from voluntary sources (including Community Chest) ..	£ 2,216		£ 2,048			
Subsidy from Provincial Administration	15,350		16,275			
Subsidy from City Council ..	15,350		16,440			
Expenditure on relief (exclusive of administration costs).. ..	31,517		29,575			
	Keerom Street Office.	Wynberg and Athlone Office.	Keerom Street Office.	Wynberg and Athlone Office.	Woodstock Office.	Maitland Office.
Applications for assistance ..	43,541	18,283	36,287	16,681	10,048	1,555
Reports by Board's Visitors ..	15,934	2,790	8,349	3,218	2,618	681
Food orders issued	40,141	15,906	33,985	15,066	7,615	1,306
Daily number of persons dealt with	139	58	107	67	—	—

The Woodstock office was opened on 8th June, 1933. The Maitland office was opened on 14th June, 1933 and closed on 30th November, 1933.

The Board of Aid has instituted shelters for families who are homeless through lack of means for paying rent. The shelter for Europeans, at the old Police Station buildings at 7-11, Wale Street, Capetown, which was opened on the 18th July, 1932, accommodates about 100 persons, practically all in families with children; and the shelter for non-Europeans at the old Police Station, 40, Sir Lowry Road, Capetown, which was opened on 19th July, 1932, accommodates about 90 persons in families. There is, however, still a great need for accommodation for destitute persons, both sick and otherwise, that require dealing with on indoor lines. A limited amount of accommodation for the sick and aged is provided at the Capetown Infirmary under the Provincial Administration.

Citizens Unemployment Relief Committee.

To relieve the effects of poverty prevailing in the Municipality because of unemployment, the Citizens Unemployment Relief Committee was formed as the result of a public meeting called by the Mayor (Councillor H. J. C. Stephan). An amount of £10,189 was subscribed by the public, and sub-committees were formed for its administration.

Relief was given in the following forms: (a) Food parcels consisting of bread, groceries, meat and fat, (b) cooked food (from soup kitchens), and (c) orders on grocers' shops for approved cases. The distributions took place twice weekly, commencing on 4th June, 1933, and ending on 29th September, 1933.

All applications for assistance were carefully investigated. For this purpose the staff of investigators employed by the Board of Aid was strengthened, the extra expense being met from the Fund.

The Fairhaven Work Party again gave their assistance by undertaking the work of organising and distributing the food parcels at the various depôts throughout the Municipality. In the case of cooked food, use was made of the services of the Salvation Army, the City Mission, and private individuals, who generously offered their services.

4,127 applications for assistance were received and 3,274 granted, viz., 789 European and 2,485 non-European.

Provision of Food for Mothers and Children.

For many years dinners have been provided at the Maternal and Child Welfare Centres for nursing and expectant mothers. On account of the abnormal distress this service was increased towards the end of 1931 and extended to children under school age. The dinners are given at all of the nine centres on Mondays to Fridays inclusive. The recipients are selected on medical grounds from the attendants at the centres. The figures for the year under report are given on page 61. In the calendar year 1933, the dinners given numbered 143,345 (nursing and expectant mothers 43,321, and children 100,024). These dinners were provided at a cost of 2 1/5d. per dinner, including the cost of food, extra staff engaged, and part-cost of fuel, but not the wages of ordinary staff who help with the dinners. The services of the mothers themselves are utilised as much as possible. A dining-room for this purpose has been added to the centre at St. James Street, Woodstock, and was brought into use in July, 1932; and a similar extension at the centre at Norfolk Road, Maitland, was opened on 21st July, 1933.

Dried milk for bottle-fed infants is issued at the welfare centres. The mothers are charged cost price if they can afford to pay; otherwise the dried milk is supplied at a reduced price or free. In the year ended 30th June, 1933, 1,923 new cases were supplied with dried milk and 39,708 lbs. of dried milk were issued, as well as 2,836 pints of new milk. The cost was £3,017, and the takings from mothers in respect of dried milk, new milk and medicines amounted to £538 (see page 59). The result of this provision is that no suckling infant in the Municipality need lack its normal diet on account of poverty.

Relief Works.

In connection with relief works instituted by the City Council, employment was given during the year ended 30th December, 1933, to an average number of 808 men. The total expenditure of the Council under this heading was £129,495 18s. 1d., of which £66,650 12s. 3d. was paid in wages. The Government repaid to the Council in the form of subsidy £21,156 17s. 7d.

Committed Children.

Government grants in respect of "committed children" are given at the discretion of the Magistrate. These grants do not exceed £2 per month for European children and £1 per month for non-European. They are distributed by the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and during the year ended 30th June, 1933, the money paid out amounted to £9,029 4s. 2d. Maintenance orders for 29 children were granted, 775 renewed, 14 cancelled and 22 refused, the total number of "committed children" under the care of the Society during the year being 850 (112 European and 738 non-European). The maintenance money is administered partly as mothers' pensions, for women whose husbands have died or become permanently incapacitated, so that the home can be kept together by the natural guardian of the children; and partly as grants for orphaned children who have no relatives in a position to maintain them.

Non-Support.

The Non-Support offices at the Magistrates' Courts operate in connection with children whose fathers are ordered by the court to make regular payments in support. The fathers are required to make their payments to these offices instead of to the mothers personally. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, £12,505 12s. 11d. was received from the fathers by the office of the Capetown Magistrate and during the year ended 31st December, 1933, an amount of £180 19s. 6d. was received by the Simonstown Magistrate in respect of the part of his magisterial area that falls within the Capetown Municipality. The Wynberg Magistrate in the year ended 30th June, 1933, received approximately £1,722 12s. 0d. in respect of the whole of his area, which is not entirely within the Capetown Municipality.

MEDICAL RELIEF (OUTDOOR).

The City Council provides medical attention in their own homes for indigent sick persons needing such service. The work is carried out by a full-time medical officer appointed in the City Health Department. The appointment is for a period of six months and is intended for junior practitioners who have completed house appointments in the general hospitals. Arrangements for the supply of medicines, etc., are made with the Capetown Free Dispensary and the Woodstock Hospital, and with local chemists. This work is carried out in co-operation with the District Nursing Organization.

The visits made by the medical officer during the year ended 30th June, 1933, were as follows:—

Ward 1	...	...	...	...	1	Ward 9	...	...	...	220
,, 2	...	...	...	...	55	,, 10	...	...	...	19
,, 3	...	...	...	...	53	,, 11	...	...	...	82
,, 4	...	...	...	...	126	,, 12	...	...	...	118
,, 5	...	...	...	...	29	,, 13	...	...	...	93
,, 6	...	...	...	...	449	,, 14	...	...	...	28
,, 7	...	...	...	...	326	,, 15	...	...	...	56
,, 8	...	...	...	...	320	Not allocated	...	...	...	2
										Total 1,977

Under the City of Capetown Additional Poor Relief Ordinance, No. 5 of 1932, the Provincial Administration pays the Council part-refund of one-half of the cost of this service.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT NURSING.

Certain of the hospital facilities of the City are provided by the City Council, including the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the clinics for Tuberculosis and for Venereal Diseases, and the native hospitals at Langa and N'dabeni. Particulars in regard to these, and also the Council's maternal and child welfare centres, are embodied in this report. The Capetown Infirmary is maintained by the Provincial Administration. Otherwise, the hospital services in the Cape Peninsula are administered by the Cape Hospital Board.

The Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown Municipality and of the Cape Divisional Council with the urban areas included therein. It is composed of eighteen members, of whom three are appointed by the Administrator, three by the honorary medical staff, six by the local authorities, and six by the registered contributors. The Capetown City Council has two representatives. The Board obtains its funds from voluntary sources, contributions from the local authorities concerned, and the Provincial Government subsidy. In the year ended 31st December, 1932, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £129,301, and the amount contributed by the City Council was £17,030, including £750 towards the maintenance of ambulances. The patients treated by the hospitals and other services controlled by the Board are drawn from districts without as well as within the City of Capetown, and the extent of the work is indicated from the following tables, extracted from the Annual Report of the Board for the year 1932-33.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS
TREATED.

Institution.	Nominal Roll of Beds.	PATIENTS																
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1931.		Admitted during 1932.		Total under Treatment.		Discharged during 1932.		Died during 1932.		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1932.		Total.	Percentages			
															Free.	Part-paying,	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.	
		E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.					
Somerset Hos...	308	157	158	2,800	2,236	2,957	2,394	2,623	2,113	183	149	151	132	5,351	75·01	11·31	13·68	
Woodstock Hospital ..	64	36	22	852	472	888	494	791	412	59	59	38	23	1,382	56·44	12·52	31·04	
Rondebosch and Mowbray Hos. ..	54	29	24	621	284	650	308	588	267	31	21	31	20	958	46·24	17·43	36·33	
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	105	39	59	834	938	873	997	793	855	44	84	36	58	1,870	62·88	14·12	23·00	
False Bay Hospital	28	11	15	319	260	330	275	307	238	12	25	11	12	605	58·35	22·31	19·34	
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	32	10	13	395	560	405	573	391	539	5	17	9	17	978	13·91	85·48	·61	
Totals	591	282	291	5,821	4,750	6,103	5,041	5,493	4,424	334	355	276	262	11,144	61·93	19·56	18·51	
Eaton Convalescent Home..	56	28	12	430	310	458	322	432	308	..	..	26	14	780	85·64	13·72	·64
McGregor Convalescent Home..	28	31	..	421	..	452	..	424	..	..	..	28	..	452	79·42	20·58	..
Totals ..	84	59	12	851	310	910	322	856	308	..	..	54	14	1,232	83·36	16·23	·41

E. signifies European. C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS, AND DAILY AVERAGE COST OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1931.

Institution.	Total Number of Daily Units.				Daily Average Number of In-Patients.		Average Daily Cost per In-Patient.	
	In-Patients.		Out-Patients (Attendances).					
	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931
1. Somerset Hospital	107,611	112,330	48,423	49,679	294·02	307·75	s. d. 10 6·22	s. d. 10 3·63
2. Woodstock Hospital	23,662	23,867	20,553	16,953	64·65	65·39	8 3·47	8 2·42
3. Rondebosch & Mowbray Hos.	19,008	18,724	887	747	51·93	51·30	7 4·27	8 0·40
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	37,210	34,511	6,959	3,409	101·67	94·55	6 9·37	7 5·99
5. False Bay Hospital.. ..	9,028	8,744	1,937	1,687	24·67	23·96	8 7·91	8 8·99
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	9,708	8,752	2,100	1,704	26·52	23·98	12 3·19	11 5·60
7. Eaton Convalescent Home..	16,432	15,960	..	..	44·90	43·73	3 8·75	3 8·29
8. McGregor Convalescent Home	9,532	9,353	..	..	26·04	25·62	3 11·03	3 11·36
9. Cape Town Free Dispensary	..	..	54,423	51,730	..	..	..	..
10. C.H.B. District Nursing Or- ganisation .. ..	..	..	96,669	88,407	..	..	..	..

It is satisfactory to note the increase in the work of the District Nursing Organization which is of great importance in the local health scheme. On the 31st December, 1932, there were 32 district nurses and a superintendent engaged in it. Twenty-three of the district nurses work in the area of the Capetown Municipality. Certain of them undertake district midwifery as well as district nursing.

Chronic Sick Hospital.

At the Capetown Infirmary, which is maintained by the Provincial Administration for sick and infirm poor persons in the Cape Province, there is accommodation for 496 beds. On the 30th June, 1933, the number of patients in the hospital was 467 (European males 190, non-European males 121; European females 62, non-European females 94). These cases are, to a great extent, chronic in nature. In the year ended 30th June, 1933, the number of new cases admitted from the Capetown area was 120. Cases were also admitted from other parts of the Cape Province.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE.

The card-index register of cases dealt with by relief agencies in the Municipality was brought into operation again in August, 1931, after having been in abeyance since August, 1925.

During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the following entries were made in the register:—

Capetown Board of Aid	...	...	...	...	1,336
City Health Department	...	...	...	...	274
Society for the Protection of Child Life	...	...	...	...	387
Care Committee for Tuberculosis patients	...	...	...	...	120
Prisoners' Aid Association	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/>
					2,125
					<hr/>

The experience of the previous occasion was repeated in that hardly any applications were received for the information that the register was designed to afford, and after the end of the year under report the register was again discontinued.

OTHER NON-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The School Medical Service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There are four medical inspectors of schools and eight nurses to serve the Cape Province. No treatment is undertaken by the school medical service. On page 61 reference is made to the school clinic held at two of the Council's maternity and child welfare centres.

The health administration of the Port of Capetown is controlled by the Union Health Department, as also is the administration of the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, of which a portion was transferred to the City Council as from the 1st January, 1933.

CAPETOWN CHARITIES COMMISSION.

On the 4th May, 1932, an honorary commission was appointed by His Honour the Administrator of the Cape Province in terms of Provincial Administration Notice No. 172 of 1932 to investigate the general and financial position of the charitable or benevolent institutions or societies within the City of Capetown. The members of the commission were D'Urban Godlonton, Esq. (Chairman), Mmes. N. B. Spilhaus and Z. Steyn, Messrs. G. F. W. Batho, W. A. B. Rowan, and E. R. Syfret, and Dr. T. Shadick Higgins. The report of the commission was issued on 15th September, 1932.

SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Unless the contrary is stated, all statistics in this section are exclusive of the added districts of Langa and N'dabeni, which contain the native locations and have a selected native population. Births and deaths are allocated to the date of registration and not to the date of occurrence.

The births and deaths statistics are stated variously as:—

- (1) “ Crude ” or “ uncorrected ”; including all births and deaths registered during the year as having occurred in Capetown.
- (2) “ Corrected for outward transfers ”; which is the foregoing (1) after the deduction of deaths in Capetown of persons who were not Capetown residents and births in Capetown to mothers who were not Capetown residents.
- (3) “ Corrected for outward and inward transfers ”; which is the foregoing (2) after the addition of deaths of Capetown residents in parts of the Union outside of Capetown and births in parts of the Union outside of Capetown to mothers who were Capetown residents.

Information as to outward transfers is available from the local returns for both Europeans and non-Europeans; but in regard to inward transfers the information is supplied by the Director of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, and is available in respect of Europeans only. The population for the year is estimated for the midpoint (31st December, 1932).

POPULATION.

The estimate of the European section of the population is based on the census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, but non-Europeans not having been included in the latter census the estimate of the non-European section is calculated from the census returns of 1921 and 1926 and must be regarded as less accurate.

The population of the Municipality exclusive of the areas of Langa and N'dabeni, estimated for the 31st December, 1932 (the middle of the year under review), is as follows:—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	69,426	72,594	142,020
Non-European	66,169	67,091	133,260
All Races	135,595	139,685	275,280

In calculating the rates for the year 1932-33 in this report these figures are used and the births and deaths at the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded.

The estimated population of the whole Municipality, including Langa and N'dabeni, on the 31st December, 1932, is as follows:—

<i>European.</i>	<i>Non-European.</i>	<i>All Races.</i>
142,056	137,413	279,469

The estimated populations in the various wards of the City on the 31st December, 1932, are as follows:—

Wards.				European.	Non-European.	All Races.
No.	Name.					
1	Sea Point	..	..	18,309	3,158	21,467
2	Harbour	..	..	4,205	5,377	9,582
3	West Central	..	..	1,318	6,559	7,877
4	Kloof	..	..	9,732	8,185	17,917
5	Park	..	..	11,244	1,911	13,155
6	East Central	..	..	7,234	20,162	27,396
7	Castle	..	..	1,183	16,086	17,269
8	Woodstock	..	..	11,196	7,508	18,704
9	Salt River	..	..	14,341	7,921	22,262
10	Mowbray	..	..	13,454	3,305	16,759
11	*Maitland	..	..	7,717	9,545	17,262
12	Rondebosch	..	..	9,536	8,900	18,436
13	Claremont	..	..	11,599	19,657	31,256
14	Kalk Bay	..	..	6,342	4,405	10,747
15	Wynberg	..	..	13,876	14,276	28,152
	City	..	..	141,286	136,955	278,241

* Exclusive of N'dabeni.

The figures for the added areas of Langa and N'dabeni and those for the Harbour and shipping have been excluded from the figures for wards set out above.

The average population of the added areas of Langa and N'dabeni (including the native location) for the year 1932-33, based on an enumeration made at the end of each month, was as follows:—

Area.	European.	Coloured.	Native.	Total.
Langa	19	—	2,304	2,323
N'dabeni	17	—	1,849	1,866
Total	36	—	4,153	4,189

The non-European part of the population is made up chiefly of the race known as Cape Coloured, which is a mixture of European, East Indian, Hottentot and Bantu (or Negro), including the “ Malays,” a Moslem section with doubtless a higher proportion of East Indian ancestry. There is also a smaller number of Indians (from British India)—mostly Moslems—and of natives.

The proportion of the various races is shown in the following table made up from the last census returns:—

	1926 census (including Wynberg Municipality.)	1931 census.
Europeans	124,407	137,234
Natives	6,528	
Asiatics (chiefly Indians)	2,769	
Mixed and other Coloured	99,630	
Total ...	233,334	

These figures do not include the population of the N'dabeni location, which at the 1926 census numbered 5,294 natives, 24 “ mixed ” and 15 Europeans. The Langa location was not occupied at the time.

AREA.

The area of the extended Municipality, on 30th June, 1933, amounted to 44,353 acres (69.3 square miles) and the length of the main road passing through the Municipality from the boundary at Bakoven to that at Kalk Bay is about 25 miles.

BIRTHS.

In the following table are shown the births and birth rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1932-33:—

	Births.		Natural Increase.	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans (uncorrected)	2,732	19.29	1,113	7.86
„ (corrected for outward transfers)	2,522	17.81	1,110	7.84
„ corrected for outward and inward transfers)	2,551	18.01	1,089	7.69
Non-Europeans (uncorrected) ..	6,286	47.30	3,283	24.70
„ (corrected for outward transfers)..	6,182	46.52	3,364	25.31
All Races (uncorrected)	9,019*	32.85	4,396	16.01
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers)	8,705*	31.71	4,474	16.30

* Including one birth of unknown race.

It will be seen that the non-European birth rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2.6 times as great as the European.

In Table C on page 115 the annual birth rate and rate of natural increase for 20 years are set out in years and quinquennia.

The birth rate (all races) and the European birth rate for the year under review are the lowest yet recorded, and the non-European the lowest for 14 years. The European, non-European and total rates were less than those of the preceding year by 14, 6 and 8 per cent. respectively, and less than those of the preceding quinquennium by 17, 6 and 9 per cent.

The natural increase in the population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was three times as great amongst non-Europeans (3,364) as amongst Europeans (1,110). The preponderance of the non-European natural increase has become larger with the relatively greater fall in the birth rate amongst Europeans.

In Table D, on page 116, the births, illegitimate births, and natural increase, together with the corresponding rates, will be found classified for wards and rates.

In the following table the births for the year are tabulated according to race, sex and legitimacy:—

Race.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Persons
A. European	1,246	1,165	54	57	1,300	1,222	2,522
A. Non-European	2,507	2,288	701	686	3,208	2,974	6,182
A. All Races	3,753	3,453	755	743	4,508	4,196	8,705*
B. European	—	—	—	—	1,315	1,236	2,551

* Including one female birth of unknown race.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

In Table B, on page 114, the births will be found tabulated on the same basis for wards, and also the still-births by race and legitimacy.

The number of still-births registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year was 452, of which 80 were European, and 372 non-European. Corrected for outward transfers the number was 424 (67 European and 357 non-European).

The number of male births per 100 female births (corrected for outward transfers) was 107.0 amongst Europeans and 110.0 amongst non-Europeans.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 4.40 amongst Europeans and 22.44 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for former years will be found in Table C, on page 115. 1,739 births (1,007 European and 732 non-European), and 106 still-births (38 European and 68 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the extended Municipality. The births in institutions (corrected for outward transfers) were 1,476 live births (825 European and 651 non-European), and 79 still-births (25 European and 54 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 17.0 of all live births (corrected for outward transfers), the percentage being 32.7 amongst Europeans and 10.5 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 15.8, 28.6 and 10.0.

Births in the Langa and N'dabeni locations are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J, on page 122.

For the purposes of comparison statistical particulars as to births in the Union of South Africa, in other towns, and in England and Wales, are set out in Table E, on page 117.

DEATHS.

In the following table are shown the deaths and death rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1932-33:—

	No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans (uncorrected)	1,619	11·43
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	1,412	9·97
„ (corrected for outward and inward transfers)	1,462	10·32
Non-Europeans (uncorrected)	3,003	22·60
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	2,818	21·20
All Races (uncorrected)	4,623*	16·84
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	4,231*	15·41

* Including one death of unknown race.

It will be seen that the non-European death rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2.1 times as great as the European.

In Table C, on page 115, the annual death rate for 20 years is set out in years and quinquennia.

The death rate (all races) and the non-European death rate for the year under review are the lowest yet recorded, and the European also except for the year 1925-26. The European, non-European and total rates were less than those of the preceding years by 7, 17 and 14 per cent. respectively, and less than those of the preceding quinquennium by 6, 17 and 13 per cent.

In Table E, on page 117, the death rates for the Union of South Africa, in certain other towns, and in England and Wales, are set out for the purposes of comparison.

In Table A, on pages 96 to 113 the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and ward.

In the following table the leading causes of death are shown for a series of years :—

Diseases.	Race.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.												Death Rates per 1,000 population.	
		1922. — 1923.	1923. — 1924.	1924. — 1925.	1925. — 1926.	1926. — 1927.	1927. — 1928.	1928. — 1929.	1929. — 1930.	1930. — 1931.	1931. — 1932.	Average for 10 years	1932. — 1933.	Average for 10 years.	1932. — 1933.
Enteric Fever	Eur. Non-E.	22 27	12 20	8 20	8 18	15 27	9 23	13 23	8 16	8 21	10 22	11·3 21·7	3 4	0·10 0·22	0·02 0·03
Smallpox	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Chicken Pox	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 0·4	— —	— 0·00	— —
Measles	Eur. Non-E.	3 21	20 116	1 2	— 6	9 38	2 11	9 6	1 12	— 17	8 35	5·3 26·4	— —	0·05 0·26	— —
Scarlet Fever	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	3 —	— 1	1 1	1 —	— —	0·5 0·3	— —	0·00 0·00	— —
Whooping Cough	Eur. Non-E.	8 25	21 69	4 10	5 20	7 19	19 67	11 22	6 15	8 50	8 42	9·7 33·9	7 25	0·08 0·34	0·05 0·21
Diphtheria and Group	Eur. Non-E.	11 5	9 11	17 8	8 11	12 16	10 10	12 14	14 11	8 10	4 11	10·5 10·7	8 5	0·09 0·11	0·06 0·04
Influenza	Eur. Non-E.	6 5	3 3	25 30	13 22	13 18	17 44	18 31	30 24	7 25	25 40	15·7 24·2	9 17	0·14 0·24	0·07 0·14
Frysipelas	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	1 2	— —	— —	3 5	4 5	4 3	2 2	3 2	1·7 2·0	1 3	0·01 0·02	0·01 0·03
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	1 —	2 1	1 —	3 1	— 2	— —	0·8 0·6	1 2	0·01 0·01	0·01 0·02
Encephalitis Lethargica.	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	3 4	6 7	4 5	3 2	3 3	3 —	— 3	5 —	2·7 2·4	— 1	0·02 0·02	— 0·01
Meningococcal Meningitis.	Eur. Non-E.	4 2	4 2	5 11	5 19	6 29	13 79	14 57	7 25	3 14	3 19	6·4 23·8	4 14	0·06 0·24	0·03 0·12
Syphilis	Eur. Non-E.	4 28	3 55	3 61	7 61	4 67	7 77	10 76	7 89	11 82	8 120	6·4 71·6	7 81	0·06 0·71	0·05 0·68

CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS
(EXCLUDING WYNBERG)—continued.

Diseases.	Race.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.										Death Rates per 1,000 population.			
		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Average for 10 years.	1932.		
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Average for 10 years.	1933.		
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary	Eur. Non-E.	61 303	72 336	82 372	57 313	83 399	83 383	65 389	69 433	74 448	77 516	72.3 389.2	98 512	0.63 3.88	0.77 4.31
Tuberculosis— Other Forms	Eur. Non-E.	18 52	7 63	13 50	13 54	14 50	17 70	13 78	13 98	14 72	19 20	14.1 60.7	19 82	0.12 0.61	0.15 0.69
Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Eur. Non-E.	94 43	113 49	107 54	112 65	114 62	119 62	130 72	135 76	162 74	150 94	123.6 65.1	157 83	1.07 0.65	1.23 0.70
Rheumatic Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	2 6	2 4	7 5	5 13	7 18	11 15	7 17	6 17	8 12	12 31	6.7 13.8	7 17	0.06 0.14	0.05 0.14
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism & Apoplexy	Eur. Non-E.	65 58	73 50	38 36	40 41	35 38	37 33	49 20	31 29	43 37	79 47	49.0 38.9	114 94	0.42 0.39	0.89 0.79
Heart Disease ..	Eur. Non-E.	159 142	139 172	191 193	180 205	146 202	208 203	218 201	214 209	227 211	179 183	186.1 192.1	192 162	1.61 1.92	1.50 1.36
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ..	Eur. Non-E.	130 641	126 641	89 488	97 494	128 760	129 743	119 549	90 515	83 500	129 564	112.0 589.5	81 490	0.97 5.88	0.63 4.12
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	66 349	92 365	102 491	84 429	68 446	54 372	53 360	59 362	61 314	59 410	69.8 389.8	39 245	0.60 3.89	0.31 2.06
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur. Non-E.	38 76	53 55	32 71	43 57	61 78	66 72	68 70	62 98	59 67	58 79	54.0 72.3	48 54	0.47 0.72	0.38 0.45
Puerperal Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 5	5 3	- 6	- 13	4 7	4 9	5 6	2 8	4 8	1 8	2.9 7.3	2 6	0.03 0.07	0.02 0.05
Congenital Debility and Malformations, inclu- ding Premature Birth	Eur. Non-E.	49 124	35 142	52 159	40 159	46 170	44 140	46 170	61 187	54 189	57 176	48.4 161.6	36 180	0.42 1.61	0.28 1.51
External Causes ..	Eur. Non-E.	45 44	40 55	59 58	47 54	78 74	66 59	49 87	65 87	79 86	76 63	60.4 66.7	69 64	0.52 0.67	0.54 0.54

The foregoing table shows for the year under review decreases in all the major causes of death except tuberculosis (both pulmonary and other forms), cancer and cerebral apoplexy. The increased figure for the last mentioned is explained by the inclusion of certain cases which would in previous years have been classified under arteriosclerosis.

Amongst the causes of death showing important decreases are diarrhœa and enteritis; bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy; and nephritis. Deaths from infectious diseases, including influenza and whooping cough, also show reductions, and especially enteric fever and measles, from which last disease there were no deaths recorded.

In Table D, on page 116, will be found the death rates for the year for the several wards of the Municipality.

Deaths in the Langa and N'dabeni native locations are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 122.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of deaths which took place in institutions in Capetown, and also of the Capetown European deaths which occurred in institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa (inward transfers):—

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown. (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.
Somerset Hospital	Male	121	107	92	76	29	31
	Female	55	38	36	32	19	6
City Hospital	Male	61	138	53	119	8	19
	Female	34	103	26	87	8	16
Woodstock Hospital	Male	34	25	31	19	3	6
	Female	17	25	17	19	—	6
Mowbray and Rondebosch Hospital	Male	23	6	19	5	4	1
	Female	9	5	9	5	—	—
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital .. .	Male	28	38	22	28	6	10
	Female	14	30	10	24	4	6
False Bay Hospital	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Monastery Nursing Home	Male	8	—	7	—	1	—
	Female	7	—	5	—	2	—
Diakones Hospital	Male	9	—	7	—	2	—
	Female	5	—	4	—	1	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home .. .	Male	8	—	5	—	3	—
	Female	7	—	6	—	1	—
Hof Street Nursing Home	Male	18	—	10	—	8	—
	Female	9	—	8	—	1	—
Volkshospitaal	Male	22	—	12	—	10	—
	Female	11	—	5	—	6	—
Monte Rosa Nursing Home	Male	6	—	4	—	2	—
	Female	7	—	6	—	1	—
Wheatfield Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	5	—	4	—	1	—
Wynberg Military Hospital	Male	4	4	1	1	3	3
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunmore Nursing Home	Male	1	1	1	1	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown. (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.
Booth Memorial Home	Male	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Female	5	—	4	—	1	—
Gardens Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peninsula Maternity Home	Male	3	12	3	10	—	2
	Female	9	20	7	13	2	7
King's House Nursing Home	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Nurse Gleave's Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
Longroyd Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Struben's Nursing Home	Male	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nurse Rose's Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Axminster Nursing Home	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
Salubritas Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princess Christian Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Princess Alice Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Monica's Home	Male	—	6	—	4	—	2
	Female	—	8	—	6	—	2
"Vrede Oord"	Male	—	4	—	4	—	—
	Female	—	7	—	6	—	1
Capetown Infirmary	Male	41	20	31	9	10	11
	Female	13	20	8	18	5	2
Dorcas Homes	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ladies' Christian Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Nazareth House	Male	6	—	6	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lady Buxton Home	Male	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Female	3	—	1	—	2	—
Cape Jewish Aged Home	Male	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
Valkenberg Mental Hospital	Male	24	43	15	25	9	18
	Female	20	14	7	6	13	8
Alexandra Institution	Male	10	—	9	—	1	—
	Female	4	—	1	—	3	—
Capetown Gaol	Male	—	16	—	6	—	10
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home for Friendless Girls	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	1	—	—
The Rest, Tuin Plein	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	Male	446	420	342	307	104	113
	Female	254	271	181	217	73	54
<i>Inward Transfers.</i>							
General Hospitals	Male	14	—	14	—	—	—
	Female	8	—	8	—	—	—
Nursing Homes	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	Male	16	—	16	—	—	—
	Female	11	—	11	—	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 30.1 per cent. took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 43.2 and of non-European deaths 23.0. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 344 (177 Europeans and 167 non-Europeans) did not belong to Capetown and when corrected for outward transfers the percentages are 24.7, 37.0 and 18.6 respectively. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 24.4, 37.2 and 18.7. After including the deaths of Capetown European residents who died outside the Municipality the percentage of deaths of Capetown Europeans which took place in institutions (corrected for outward and inward transfers) becomes 36.5.

Excluded from the above figures regarding deaths in institutions are deaths which occurred in the hospitals in Langa and N'dabeni native locations. The particulars containing these will be found in Table J on page 122.

SEASONAL VARIATION.

In the following table deaths are arranged according to the month of registration and classified as to race and sex.

Month.	No. of Wks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July	4	73	50	123	65	47	112	107	85	192
August .. .	5	97	72	169	93	69	162	175	143	318
September ..	4	71	46	117	70	44	114	129	103	232
October .. .	4	68	58	126	66	58	124	123	105	228
November .. .	5	78	73	151	74	71	145	117	120	237
December .. .	4	48	38	86	48	37	85	83	77	160
January .. .	5	74	51	125	73	51	124	160	131	291
February .. .	4	52	39	91	50	37	87	132	100	232
March .. .	4	57	51	108	53	50	103	126	114	240
April .. .	4	56	45	101	55	45	100	104	89	193
May .. .	5	71	65	136	70	64	134	152	119	271
June .. .	4	76	53	129	72	50	122	117	107	224
Year ..	52	821	641	1,462	789	623	1,412	1,525	1,293	2,818

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The following table shows the mortality from certain leading causes of death in each month of the year (European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers; non-European corrected for outward transfers only; deaths belonging to the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni excluded):—

Diseases.	Race.	July (4 Weeks).	August (5 Weeks).	September (4 Weeks).	October (4 Weeks).	November (5 Weeks).	December (4 Weeks).	January (5 Weeks).	February (4 Weeks).	March (4 Weeks).	April (4 Weeks).	May (5 Weeks).	June (4 Weeks).	Year (52 Weeks).
Enteric Fever	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Non-E.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Smallpox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	Eur.	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	10
	Non-E.	1	1	—	3	4	2	7	2	4	1	5	2	32
Diphtheria and Croup ..	Eur.	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	8
	Non-E.	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	6
Influenza	Eur.	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	12
	Non-E.	4	4	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	18
Erysipelas	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	Eur.	9	10	8	9	12	3	8	18	15	6	8	13	119
	Non-E.	38	51	41	50	59	41	58	55	56	35	52	33	569
Tuberculosis, other Forms ..	Eur.	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	17
	Non-E.	6	12	8	7	14	3	12	7	7	3	5	9	93
Cancer, Malignant Disease	Eur.	8	23	15	7	15	11	23	10	9	20	22	13	176
	Non-E.	3	10	7	6	10	6	7	8	8	12	6	10	93
Rheumatic Fever	Eur.	1	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	12
	Non-E.	1	6	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	2	1	2	18
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Apoplexy ..	Eur.	13	15	9	10	12	11	10	2	11	12	16	6	127
	Non-E.	10	7	13	7	10	6	15	7	3	7	4	9	98
Heart Disease	Eur.	16	29	21	21	28	11	18	10	10	12	20	24	220
	Non-E.	16	20	16	14	13	7	22	17	13	12	24	10	184
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Eur.	15	14	7	11	6	3	6	3	6	4	5	12	92
	Non-E.	28	84	61	54	32	29	32	38	50	27	54	63	552
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	Eur.	2	2	—	5	8	1	6	5	5	2	9	—	45
	Non-E.	9	8	7	9	19	21	57	33	42	25	43	20	293
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur.	4	8	2	7	4	5	2	7	4	2	2	8	55
	Non-E.	3	12	3	3	7	3	6	5	3	4	8	9	66
Puerperal Fever	Eur.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	6
Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth ..	Eur.	3	5	4	2	8	3	4	3	6	1	2	—	41
	Non-E.	12	26	16	28	18	7	14	10	15	17	20	16	199
External Causes	Eur.	12	9	6	3	7	6	3	5	5	3	8	7	74
	Non-E.	11	5	8	6	6	5	7	5	3	4	6	3	69

Reference to Tables K to O, on pages 123 to 127 will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

SEX.

The deaths during the year under review are classified in the following table according to sex (figures for the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni being excluded); the corresponding rates are also shown:—

	Race.	Uncorrected.		Corrected for Outward Transfers.		Corrected for Outward and Inward Transfers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deaths ..	European ..	916	703	789	623	821	641
	Non-European	1,651	1,352	1,525	1,293		
	All Races ..	2,567	2,056*	2,314	1,917*		
Death Rates per 1,000 population concerned.	European ..	13.23	9.71	11.40	8.61	11.86	8.85
	Non-European	25.02	20.21	23.11	19.33		
	All Races ..	18.98	14.76	17.11	13.76		

* Including one death of unknown race.

It will be seen from the above figures that in Europeans the death-rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) amongst males was 34.0 per cent. greater than amongst females; and in non-Europeans the death-rate (corrected for outward transfers) amongst males was 19.6 per cent. greater than amongst females.

AGE AT DEATH.

The number of deaths at various ages are summarised in the following table:—

	No. of Deaths.			Percentage of all Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
A. Europeans :						
Under 1 year	71	55	126	8.65	8.58	8.62
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	28	27	55	3.41	4.21	3.76
" 5 " 25 " ..	51	51	102	6.21	7.96	6.97
" 25 " 65 " ..	381	227	608	46.41	35.41	41.59
" 65 years	290	281	571	35.32	43.84	39.06
Total European deaths ..	821	641	1,462	100.00	100.00	100.00
B. Non-Europeans :						
Under 1 year	511	376	887	33.51	29.08	31.48
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	245	198	443	16.07	15.31	15.72
" 5 " 25 " ..	167	181	348	10.95	14.00	12.35
" 25 " 65 " ..	481	402	883	31.54	31.09	31.33
" 65 years	121	136	257	7.93	10.52	9.12
Total Non-European Deaths	1,525	1,293	2,818	100.00	100.00	100.00

A. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward transfers.

From the above figures it will be seen that for the year under review the deaths under 5 years of age constitute 12.4 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 47.2 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans; and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 19.4 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 59.5 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans.

INFANT MORTALITY.

In the following table are shown the deaths of infants under one year of age and the rates of infant mortality for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1932-33:—

	No. of deaths under one year of age.	Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.
Europeans (uncorrected)	141	51·61
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	123	48·77
„ (corrected for outward and inward transfers)	126	49·39
Non-Europeans (uncorrected)	913	145·24
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	887	143·48
All Races (uncorrected)	1,055*	116·98
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	1,011*	116·14

* Including one death of unknown race.

It will be seen that the non-European infant mortality rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2.9 times as great as the European.

In Table C, on page 115, the annual infant mortality rate for twenty years is set out in years and quinquennia.

The infant mortality rate for the year under review is the lowest yet recorded, both for Europeans and non-Europeans. The European, non-European and total rates were less than those of the preceding year by 27, 14 and 15 per cent. respectively and less than those of the preceding quinquennium by 22, 14 and 11 per cent.

In Table A, on pages 96 to 113, the deaths of children under one year of age will be found fully classified as to causes, race and sex. The following two tables are added to show more clearly the principal causes of death and age at death.

The reduction in infant mortality as compared with the previous year was due in Europeans largely to the diminution in deaths from premature birth, etc., bronchitis and pneumonia, and diarrhœa; in non-Europeans there was a considerable reduction in mortality from diarrhœa, but not from bronchitis and pneumonia, and it is noteworthy that in the year under review there were more deaths in non-European babies from respiratory diseases than intestinal.

INFANT MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER 1,000 BIRTHS (1932-33).

Disease.	European.		Non-European.
	B.	A.	A.
Zymotic Diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough) ..	3·92	3·97	2·26
Tuberculosis	2·35	2·38	4·53
Premature Birth, Atelectasis and Congenital Malformation	13·72	13·48	29·60
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.. .. .	2·74	2·78	4·85
Convulsions and Meningitis	1·96	1·98	4·69
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	5·49	5·55	43·35
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	11·76	11·10	33·00

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE, AGE, AND CAUSE OF DEATH, CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

(Figures for the Native Locations of Langa and N'dabeni excluded.)

Classification No.	DISEASE.	RACE.	Under 1 day.	Under 2 days.	Under 3 days.	Under 4 days.	Under 5 days.	Under 6 days.	Under 7 days.	Total under 7 days.	Total under 4 weeks.	Under 4 weeks.	Under 3 weeks.	Under 2 weeks.	Under 1 week.	Over 4 weeks and under 2 months.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	Under 6 months.	Under 7 months.	Under 8 months.	Under 9 months.	Under 10 months.	Under 11 months.	Under 12 months.	TOTAL Under One Year.			EUROPEAN. Total Corrected for Outward and Inward Transfers.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons			
7	Measles	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	Scarlet Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Whooping Cough ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	Diphtheria and Croup	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
21	Erysipelas	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32	Tuberculosis, Meningeal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	Tuberculosis, Abdominal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31A to 37B	Tuberculosis, Other Forms.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38	Syphilis	Eur. Non-E.	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	13	1	1	2	6	1	1	12	4	4	5	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
56	Rickets	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
71	Simple Meningitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80	Convulsions	Eur. Non-E.	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99A to 99C	Bronchitis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100 101A 101B	Pneumonia, All Forms	Eur. Non-E.	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	6	2	7	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	Gastritis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
113	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159	Congenital Malformations.	Eur. Non-E.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160	Congenital Debility ..	Eur. Non-E.	2	—	2	3	—	—	1	4	6	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161A	Premature Birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	12	4	3	2	2	—	1	24	28	8	1	2	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161B	Injury at Birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part 162	Atelectasis	Eur. Non-E.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163	Lack of Care	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part 180	Suffocation (Overlying)	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Causes	Eur. Non-E.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	Eur. Non-E.	19	8	4	5	2	—	2	40	54	10	27	11	188	78	58	66	8	3	7	2	6	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9

Amongst European infants 32.5 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week of life, and 43.9 per cent. in the first month. Amongst the non-European infants the percentages were 21.2 in the first week and 33.0 in the first month.

In the next table the infant deaths are arranged according to the month of registration. They are also classified for race and sex.

Month.	No. of Weeks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July ..	4	7	2	9	6	2	8	28	18	46
August ..	5	9	7	16	9	7	16	73	41	114
September ..	4	5	5	10	5	5	10	51	29	80
October ..	4	5	2	7	5	2	7	35	38	73
November ..	5	10	10	20	10	9	19	35	28	63
December ..	4	5	3	8	5	3	8	28	24	52
January ..	5	9	7	16	9	7	16	54	36	90
February ..	4	2	5	7	2	4	6	36	28	64
March ..	4	6	5	11	6	5	11	48	32	80
April ..	4	2	3	5	2	3	5	30	26	56
May ..	5	8	6	14	8	6	14	56	37	93
June ..	4	3	—	3	3	—	3	37	39	76
Year ..	52	71	55	126	70	53	123	511	376	887

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

In the following table the quarterly figures (annual infant mortality rates corrected for outward transfers) are shown :—

Quarters.	European.	Non-European.
July, August and September, 1932 ..	47.55	144.49
October, November and December, 1932	59.54	121.92
January, February and March, 1933 ..	49.33	151.16
April, May and June, 1933	38.80	157.23

The next table is designed to show the infant mortality for the year under report (corrected for outward transfers) amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants respectively :—

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.
Number of Legitimate Births	2,411	4,795	7,206
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	114	665	779
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	47.28	138.69	108.10
Number of Illegitimate Births	111	1,387	1,499*
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	9	222	232*
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	81.08	160.06	154.77

* Including one death of unknown race.

In Table D, on page 116, the infant mortality figures will be found classified for wards and race.
The native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are not included in the foregoing figures with regard to infant mortality. Particulars regarding the locations will be found in Table J, on page 122.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The following table shows the number of deaths of women which occurred in the year 1932-33 from causes connected with pregnancy and the puerperium, classified for causes and for race, and the corresponding mortality rates per 1,000 live births (corrected for outward transfers):—

	Deaths.			Maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live births.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.
Puerperal septicæmia ..	2	6	8	0·79	0·97	0·92
Abortion, ectopic gestation and other accidents of pregnancy	4	6	10	1·59	0·97	1·15
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.. .. .	3	7	10	1·19	1·13	1·15
Puerperal hæmorrhage and other accidents of labour ..	—	11	11	—	1·78	1·26
Other puerperal conditions ..	—	1	1	—	0·16	0·12
All causes, other than puerperal septicæmia	7	25	32	2·78	4·04	3·68
Total	9	31	40	3·57	5·01	4·60

In the following table the annual maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) for the Municipality are shown for a series of years:—

	Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Causes.			All Causes.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.
<i>A.</i>									
1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	0·59	1·30	1·02	2·13	3·55	2·98	2·72	4·85	4·00
1919-20 to 1923-24 ..	1·76	1·20	1·40	2·84	2·16	2·41	4·60	3·36	3·81
1924-25 to 1928-29 ..	1·08	2·10	1·76	1·66	3·62	2·99	2·74	5·72	4·73
1929-30	0·76	1·55	1·29	2·66	3·11	2·95	3·42	4·66	4·24
1930-31	1·51	1·46	1·48	2·65	2·37	2·46	4·16	3·83	3·94
1931-32	0·39	1·43	1·10	4·69	2·50	3·19	5·08	3·93	4·29
1932-33	0·79	0·97	0·92	1·98	3·07	2·76	2·78	4·04	3·68
<i>B.</i>									
1927-28	1·44	1·79	1·67	1·08	3·22	2·51	2·51	5·01	4·18
1928-29	1·78	1·18	1·37	1·42	3·53	2·85	3·20	4·71	4·22
1929-30	0·68	1·52	1·24	2·73	3·04	2·94	3·41	4·56	4·18
1930-31	2·03	1·28	1·52	2·71	2·56	2·61	4·74	3·84	4·13
1931-32	0·35	1·57	1·19	4·20	2·82	3·25	4·55	4·39	4·44
1932-33	0·79	0·97	0·92	2·78	4·04	3·68	3·57	5·01	4·60

A. Municipality exclusive of Ward 15 (Wynberg). *B.* Extended Municipality.

SECTION III.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications of compulsory notifiable diseases that were received during the year under review was as follows:—

Disease.	Corrected.			Cases brought into Capetown Municipal Area for hospital treatment, corrected for errors of diagnosis (not included in the foregoing columns)		Cases in native Locations of Langa and N'dabeni, corrected for errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases (not included in foregoing columns).
	Uncorrected.	For errors of diagnosis.	For errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases.	From areas of outside authorities.	From ships in Capetown Harbour.	
Scarlet Fever	145	142	140	4	—	1
Diphtheria	256	215	215	23	—	12
Enteric Fever	104	61	60	47	3	2
Puerperal Fever	82	71	71	11	—	1
Erysipelas	74	69	69	2	—	1
Cerebrospinal Fever	69	30	30	5	—	—
Infective Encephalitis	10	6	6	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.. .. .	6	8	8	3	—	—
Leprosy	2	2	2	1	—	—
Typhus Fever	2	2	2	—	—	1
Anthrax	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum *	265	265	265	13	—	8
Trachoma	7	7	7	7	—	3
Lead Poisoning	2	2	2	—	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	58	50	50	—	1	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	319	331	330	8	—	1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System..	1,277	1,256	1,225	59	8	61
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	166	192	186	26	—	4
Totals	2,845	2,710	2,669	210	12	95

* Including cases of Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia not in newly born.

No cases were reported of the following notifiable diseases: Malta fever, Asiatic cholera, smallpox, plague, glanders, rabies, human trypanosomiasis and yellow fever.

In Tables F, G and H, on pages 118, 119 and 120, the notified cases (corrected) are classified:—

Table F.—In months, according to the date of notification certificate, and by race and sex.

Table G.—In wards and by race and sex.

Table H.—In age groups and by race and sex.

The number of cases notified during a series of past years is set out in Table I, on page 121, and corresponding information will be found in regard to deaths from these and certain other infectious diseases in the tables on pages 19 and 20.

Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious diseases are contained in Table A, on page 96, and in the table on page 23.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals will be found on pages 86 to 94.

The City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Portwood Road, Capetown, contains accommodation for over 300 patients.

At the Isolation Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm, there are 42 beds. Adjacent to the latter hospital is the Union Health Department's Isolation Hospital and Quarantine Station for use in connection with the Port Health Administration and for other purposes, which provide accommodation for 52 patients and 87 contacts in addition to an emergency hospital block for 24 patients. The whole of the accommodation at Rentzkie's Farm is administered by the City Health Department.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road. There is garage accommodation in which are housed (beside other departmental cars) five vans and ambulances which are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and for the transport of infectious and disinfected bedding and of supplies for the hospitals and clinics.

The disinfecting station comprises two Equifex Steam Disinfectors.

The ambulance and disinfecting service is staffed by two removal inspectors, three motor drivers and two labourers. This staff is also responsible for the disinfecting of houses and other premises for infectious diseases and other conditions. A mechanic, assisted by a labourer, is in charge of the disinfecting station, and supervises the machinery of the hospital laundry and the hospital sewage chlorination plant. The disinfection of bedding, etc., for the City Hospital is also done at the disinfecting station.

There is another Equifex Steam Disinfector at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital provided for the needs of that hospital but available also for the purposes of the City Health Administration.

The work done during the year by the ambulance and disinfecting service is indicated by the following figures:—

Ambulance Journeys (return).		Disinfections.				Articles destroyed.
To City Hospital.	To other Hospitals or Premises.	Premises.		Articles.		
		For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	
1,130	39	887	780	3,371	6,940	162

The distance covered during the year by the vans and ambulances was 45,899 miles.

CLEANSING STATION.

A station is equipped for the cleansing of verminous persons at 116, Aspelng Street. It is a small three-roomed house fitted with two baths, steam disinfector and drying closet. Cases of scabies are treated with sulphur baths or by hot baths and sulphur application. The work done during the year ended 30th June, 1933, is indicated in the following table:—

Persons.	First Attendances.				Total Attendances.			
	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.
<i>Children under 16 years of age :</i>								
European boys	43	—	3	46	206	—	6	212
European girls	66	—	13	79	274	—	21	295
Non-European boys ..	151	—	—	151	662	—	—	662
Non-European girls ..	145	—	20	165	612	—	41	653
Total children.. ..	405	—	36	441	1,754	—	68	1,822
<i>Adults :</i>								
European males	31	—	—	31	139	—	—	139
European females	26	—	—	26	107	—	—	107
Non-European males ..	23	—	—	23	84	—	—	84
Non-European females ..	63	—	1	64	245	—	2	247
Total adults	143	—	1	144	575	—	2	577
<i>Total Persons :</i>								
European	166	—	16	182	726	—	27	753
Non-European	382	—	21	403	1,603	—	43	1,646
All Races	548	—	37	585	2,329	—	70	2,399

N.B.—Many of the cases of scabies were infested also with lice.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ended 30th June, 1933, corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases, numbered 1,411 (231 European and 1,180 non-European). These included 1,225 cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system (210 European and 1,015 non-European) and 186 cases of other forms of tuberculosis (21 European and 165 non-European).

The original number of patients notified was 1,443, of whom 1,277 (215 European and 1,062 non-European) were reported as pulmonary cases, and 166 (18 European and 148 non-European) as cases of other forms of tuberculosis.

29 of those notified as pulmonary cases (4 European and 25 non-European) and 8 of those notified as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis (1 European and 7 non-European) were found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Eight cases (2 European and 6 non-European) admitted to the City Hospital notified as suffering from other diseases were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 34 (5 European and 29 non-European) from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 34, 26 (4 European and 22 non-European) were cases of tubercular meningitis.

Thirty-one of the notified cases (corrected) of pulmonary tuberculosis (3 European and 28 non-European) and 6 (1 European and 5 non-European) of other forms of tuberculosis had come to Capetown already suffering from tuberculosis.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 67 patients (14 European and 53 non-European) admitted to the City Hospital or other hospitals from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 26 patients (8 European and 18 non-European) diagnosed as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis. After correction for errors of diagnosis the actual number of such cases was 65 of pulmonary tuberculosis (14 European and 51 non-European) and 14 of other forms of tuberculosis (5 European and 9 non-European).

The new notifications, corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases, are classified for race, sex and form of disease, as follows:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	128	82	210	512	503	1,015	640	585	1,225
Other Forms	10	11	21	91	74	165	101	85	186
Total	138	93	231	603	577	1,180	741	670	1,411

These figures are equivalent to incidence rates per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	1·85	1·13	1·48	7·76	7·52	7·64	4·73	4·20	4·46
Other forms	0·14	0·15	0·15	1·38	1·11	1·24	0·75	0·61	0·68
Total	1·99	1·28	1·63	9·14	8·63	8·88	5·48	4·81	5·14

The deaths from tuberculosis during the year were as follows:—

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System ..	67	52	119	307	262	569	369	310	679
Other forms	8	9	17	54	39	93	62	48	110
Total	75	61	136	361	301	662	431	358	789

* Corrected for outward and inward transfers. † Corrected for outward transfers only.

These figures are equivalent to death rates per 1,000 population concerned as set out below :—

	*European.			† Non-European.			† All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	0·97	0·72	0·84	4·65	3·92	4·28	2·73	2·23	2·47
Other forms ..	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·82	0·58	0·70	0·46	0·34	0·40
Total	1·09	0·84	0·96	5·47	4·50	4·98	3·19	2·57	2·87

* Corrected for outward and inward transfers. † Corrected for outward transfers only.

There were 27 deaths from tuberculosis in the native locations of Langa and N’dabeni (excluded from the above figures) and of these, 10 males and 15 females died of phthisis and the remaining two cases (1 male and 1 female) died of other forms of tuberculosis. The number of cases of tuberculosis notified from the locations will be found in Table J, on page 122.

The tuberculosis death rate amongst non-Europeans was 5.5 times as great as that amongst Europeans (corrected for outward transfers). In Europeans the death rate amongst males was 1.3 times as great as amongst females and in non-Europeans 1.2 times as great.

The age distribution of deaths is shown in Table A, on page 100, from which it will be seen that for tuberculosis of the respiratory system 83 per cent. of the European deaths and 75 per cent. of the non-European were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years, while in the case of other forms of tuberculosis 49 of the 93 deaths of non-Europeans were of children under 5 years of age and 9 of the 17 European deaths. There was 1 death from tuberculosis of the respiratory system amongst Europeans under 5 years of age and 64 (or 11 per cent. of the number at all ages) amongst non-Europeans under 5*.

The notifications of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year under review, corrected for imported cases and errors of diagnosis, are classified below according to the parts of the body affected :—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Meninges	3	7	35	23	68
Abdominal	1	1	13	13	28
Bones and joints	5	1	21	16	43
Glands	1	—	14	13	28
Genito-urinary system	—	—	—	1	1
Other organs	—	—	—	—	—
Disseminated	—	2	8	8	18
Total	10	11	91	74	186

The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis registered during the year (corrected for outward transfers) are similarly classified below according to death certification :—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tuberculosis, meningeal	6	8	32	23	69
„ abdominal	1	—	8	7	16
„ of bones and joints	—	—	2	2	4
„ of lymphatic system	1	—	1	—	2
„ of the genito-urinary system	—	—	—	1	1
„ of other organs	—	—	—	—	—
„ disseminated	—	1	11	6	18
Total	8	9	54	39	110

* In this paragraph the figures for Europeans are corrected for inward and outward transfers and those for non-Europeans for outward transfers only. The deaths of residents in the native locations of Langa and N’dabeni are not included.

These deaths are further classified in Table A, on pages 100 and 101.

The following tables show the length of residence in the City of Capetown of cases notified during the year 1932-33 and not fatal up to the end of the year, and of all cases which died during the year, respectively:—

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF CAPETOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM 1ST JULY, 1932, TO 30TH JUNE, 1933 (CORRECTED FOR IMPORTED INFECTION AND MISDIAGNOSIS).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 14	— 1	2 15
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	2 62	— 8	3 71
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	— 1	— —	1 —	— 2	1 1	1 1	1 6	6 70	— 3	10 84
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	— —	— 3	1 1	3 3	3 5	2 4	23 38	20 98	— 16	52 168
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	— —	— 3	5 4	2 4	4 2	2 10	25 117	23 97	3 26	64 263
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	— 2	2 1	19 44	5 19	— 7	27 75
Age unknown	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 2
Totals	E. Non-E	— 1	— 7	7 6	6 10	9 10	7 16	68 205	58 360	3 63	158 678

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPETOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933. (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non-E	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 26	— —	6 28
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	1 2	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	3 74	— 6	4 85
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	— 1	— 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	1 7	3 53	1 6	5 71
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	1 4	— 4	— 5	— 5	1 2	— 6	6 32	19 80	1 11	28 149
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	— 3	— 1	— 2	1 3	3 1	2 4	19 97	24 94	2 19	51 224
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— 2	1 —	2 —	1 4	22 63	7 19	— 17	33 105
Age unknown	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Totals	E. Non-E	2 11	— 8	— 10	2 8	6 5	3 16	48 199	62 346	4 59	127 662

In addition to the deaths recorded above, 2 European males, 1 European female, 5 non-European males and 10 non-European females, notified cases of tuberculosis, died during the year and were certified as dying of other causes of death than tuberculosis. The two European males were both certified as dying of carcinoma of the lung. The European female died of enteric fever. Of the non-European males, 2 were certified as dying of carcinoma of the lung, 1 of infective encephalitis, 1 of rheumatic carditis and 1 of lobar pneumonia. Of the non-European females, 3 were certified as dying of broncho-pneumonia, 1 of cerebro-spinal fever, 1 of chronic nephritis, 1 of chronic bronchitis, 1 of acute primary pneumonia, 1 of whooping cough, 1 of enteritis and 1 of heart failure whilst under an anaesthetic.

79 deaths (17 European and 62 non-European) took place without any previous notification of the disease having been received, and the general position in regard to the stage of the disease at the time of notification is unsatisfactory. There are far too few notifications of cases at the early stage when treatment is more hopeful, and this is of great importance in view of the fact that treatment is available at the City Hospital and at Nelspoort Sanatorium.

In Table A, on page 101, and Table D, on page 116, the deaths from tuberculosis will be found classified in wards.

The ward distribution of the notified cases of tuberculosis will be found in Table G, on page 119 and the age distribution in Table H on page 120.

The annual deaths and death rates from tuberculosis for the past nineteen years, corrected for outward transfers, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.				Death-rate per 1,000 population.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	*		*		*		*	
1914-1915 ...	89		384		1·11		5·09	
1915-1916 ...	74		323		0·89		4·21	
1916-1917 ...	95		430		1·10		5·55	
1917-1918 ...	78		353		0·87		4·50	
1918-1919 ...	75		302		0·81		3·80	
1919-1920 ...	80		304		0·83		3·77	
1920-1921 ...	73		334		0·73		4·10	
1921-1922 ...	101		286		0·98		3·43	
1922-1923 ...	79		355		0·75		4·12	
1923-1924 ...	79		399		0·73		4·47	
1924-1925 ...	95		422		0·85		4·51	
1925-1926 ...	70		367		0·63		3·87	
1926-1927 ...	97		449		0·85		4·59	
	* †		* †		* †		* †	
1927-1928 ..	100	107	453	522	0·86	0·83	4·48	4·57
1928-1929 ...	79	85	467	528	0·66	0·65	4·47	4·48
1929-1930 ...	82	93	531	613	0·67	0·69	4·92	5·05
1930-1931 ...	88	94	520	598	0·70	0·68	4·58	4·69
1931-1932 ...	96	111	606	686	0·77	0·80	5·27	5·32
1932-1933 ...	117	127	594	662	0·92	0·90	5·00	4·98

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward. † Municipality including Wynberg ward.

The work done during the year under review in connection with tuberculosis is indicated by the following returns:—

Visits by Health Visitors to cases of tuberculosis	6,624
Number of new cases who attended Tuberculosis Clinic...	1,051
Total attendances at Tuberculosis Clinic	7,838
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the City Hospital	482
Number of Capetown cases admitted to the Nelspoort Sanatorium	159
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk	108
Cost of bread and milk supplied to indigent patients (year ended 30th June, 1933)	£1,004 5 9

Visiting has been done mainly by three Health Visitors who devote the whole of their time to this work and also attend the Tuberculosis Clinic.

NELSPOORT SANATORIUM.

The Nelspoort Sanatorium was built from a capital fund composed of £25,000 given by Mr. John Garlick, of Capetown, whose generous initiative made the scheme possible, £25,000 (increased by subsequent contributions) by various local authorities in the Cape Province (including £9,500 from the Capetown Corporation up to the end of the period under report), and £50,000 (subsequently increased) by the Union Government. The institution is at the Salt River Farm, Nelspoort, Cape Province, on the Karoo at an elevation of about 3,260 feet above sea level, and is on the main railway line at a distance of 371 miles from Capetown. There is accommodation for 116 patients. The farm is worked in connection with the Sanatorium.

The Union Government controls the Sanatorium and there is an advisory Committee which includes the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health of Capetown. The institution is primarily intended for the needs of the Cape Province and the patients from other provinces are only admitted subject to the requirements of the Cape Province being met. Paying patients are received at a charge of 12s. 6d. a day, which fully covers the cost. Part-paying and free patients, are received on the application of local authorities and on the basis of one-half of the cost (less part-payment) being paid by the local authority, the Union Government bearing the other half of the cost. For this purpose the cost is reckoned at 10s. 6d. per European patient and 8s. 6d. per non-European patient per day (since reduced).

The numbers of all patients and Capetown patients in the Sanatorium on the last day of each month for the year ended 30th June, 1933, have been as follows:—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1932.						
31st July	61	34	95	20	24	44
31st August	57	33	90	19	19	38
30th September	58	34	92	24	25	49
31st October	60	34	94	33	25	58
30th November	60	34	94	34	24	58
31st December	57	32	89	26	23	49
1933.						
31st January	59	23	82	23	18	41
28th February	55	28	83	22	21	43
31st March	59	22	81	28	16	44
30th April	56	29	85	32	20	52
31st May	63	33	96	33	23	56
30th June	61	34	95	32	23	55

In regard to Capetown cases, application for admission is made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The cases are selected by the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals from those under his care at the City Hospital or the Tuberculosis Clinic, or referred there for examination by him. Many cases have a preliminary period of treatment in the City Hospital. The cost of transport to and from the Sanatorium is shared by the Government and the Corporation. Special compartments are used for this purpose with precautions in regard to disinfection. All the patients have been seen off from Capetown Station by a representative at the City Health Department.

The expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment of patients at Nelspoort Sanatorium from 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933, amounted to £4,587 5s. 9d., as follows:—

Treatment at the Sanatorium	£4,233	3	1
Railway fares	290	1	9
Meals on trains	37	4	5
Sundries	26	16	6
Total	£4,587	5	9

The Union Government contributed an approximately equal sum.

During the year ended 30th June, 1933, there were 159 admissions to the Sanatorium from Capetown. Of these admissions, 18 were of patients who had had a previous period of treatment in the institution, so that the number of new cases from Capetown who were admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was 141. The following is an analysis of the 159 admissions from Capetown during the year:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 „	—	1	—	2	3
15 to 25 „	19	22	11	21	73
25 to 35 „	15	15	6	10	46
35 to 45 „	7	2	14	4	27
45 to 55 „	3	—	4	1	8
55 to 65 „	2	—	—	—	2
Total	46	40	35	38	159
Paying patients	1	—	—	—	1
Part-paying patients.. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Free patients	45	39	35	38	157
Total	46	40	35	38	159
<i>Period of treatment at Sanatorium—</i>					
Under 30 days	1	—	1	2	4
From 30- 39 days	2	1	—	—	3
„ 40- 49 „	—	2	3	1	6
„ 50- 59 „	1	1	2	1	5
„ 60- 69 „	5	1	2	2	10
„ 70- 79 „	2	—	—	—	2
„ 80- 89 „	4	2	5	1	12
„ 90- 99 „	3	5	9	9	26
„ 100-109 „	4	1	—	1	6
„ 110-119 „	4	3	5	4	16
„ 120-129 „	2	12	4	3	21
„ 130-139 „	1	—	1	1	3
„ 140-149 „	3	1	—	2	6
„ 150-159 „	4	3	2	3	12
„ 160-169 „	—	—	—	2	2
„ 170-179 „	4	1	—	2	7
„ 180-189 „	3	5	—	1	9
„ 190-239 „	3	2	1	3	9
Total	46	40	35	38	159

Amongst the chief factors in causing tuberculosis are bad nutrition, bad housing and overcrowding, bad industrial conditions, and alcoholism and other vices; and while good results may be expected from the treatment and isolation of patients it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the most promising line of attack on tuberculosis is in the direction of the improvement of housing and of sanitary and social conditions generally.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 60 (30 European and 30 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.22 per 1,000 population (0.21 European and 0.23 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 104, of which one was an imported case. 44 of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of enteric fever. In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 50 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour diagnosed as suffering from enteric fever. After correction for errors of diagnosis, the number of such cases was 49.

The number of deaths amongst the 60 Capetown cases was 7 (2 European and 5 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 11.7 per cent. (6.7 per cent. European and 16.7 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from enteric fever registered during the year numbered 8 (3 European and 5 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population (0.02 European and 0.04 non-European).

From this disease there were also 2 non-fatal cases (both natives) at N'dabeni Location. These are excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out the number of enteric cases and deaths together with the corresponding rates for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 po-pulation.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 po-pulation.
Municipality excluding Wynberg Ward :								
1914-15	250	3.13	218	2.89	21	0.26	23	0.30
1915-16	163	1.96	133	1.73	8	0.01	28	0.37
1916-17	163	1.90	149	1.92	14	0.16	32	0.41
1917-18	138	1.55	124	1.58	12	0.13	31	0.40
1918-19	204	2.20	191	2.40	18	0.19	33	0.42
1919-20	251	2.60	202	2.50	21	0.22	42	0.52
1920-21	345	3.46	308	3.78	37	0.37	46	0.56
1921-22	204	1.98	207	2.48	21	0.20	42	0.50
1922-23	180	1.71	141	1.64	22	0.21	27	0.31
1923-24	121	1.12	93	1.04	12	0.11	20	0.23
1924-25	79	0.72	94	1.02	8	0.07	20	0.21
1925-26	87	0.78	100	1.05	8	0.07	17	0.18
1926-27	117	1.02	123	1.25	15	0.13	27	0.28
Municipality including Wynberg Ward :								
1927-28	109	0.84	135	1.18	10	0.08	25	0.22
1928-29	100	0.76	100	0.85	13	0.10	25	0.21
1929-30	87	0.65	94	0.77	8	0.06	17	0.14
1930-31	97	0.71	103	0.82	8	0.06	24	0.19
1931-32	71	0.51	98	0.76	13	0.09	24	0.19
1932-33	30	0.21	30	0.23	3	0.02	5	0.04

It will be seen that the year 1932-33 was remarkable for a low prevalence of enteric fever. Both in Europeans and non-Europeans the number of cases reported was by far the lowest on record, and this applies also to the number of deaths.

During the past twelve years the disease has been declining, and this may be attributed to the extension of the water-borne sewerage in the Municipality, especially in the Southern Suburbs, and to other improvements in sanitation. The year under report was characterized also by an unprecedented low mortality from diarrhœa, and the gratifying position in respect of both enteric fever and diarrhœal mortality may be associated with the favourable weather conditions that prevailed in the months following midsummer, which is the season when these diseases tend to increase as the result of heat and drought. This aspect of the matter is further considered on page 49. It will be noted also that the year was characterized by the lowest general and infantile death rates on record.

Reference to Table F, on page 118, will show that the normal rise in the incidence of enteric fever during the summer and autumn did not occur. There were 28 cases notified in the spring half of the year (July-December, 1932) and only 32 in the autumn half (January-June, 1933).

The cases occurred in 52 houses, in 48 of which there was one case each, in 2 two cases each, in 1 three cases, and in 1 five cases.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page 119 and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 120.

Of the 104 uncorrected cases 92 were admitted to the City Hospital and 6 were treated in other hospitals.

Enteric carriers.

In two instances during the year typhoid carriers were discovered by the Department as the probable cause of outbreaks of the disease; as follows:—

In a European household consisting of 7 adults (from 16 to 55 years) and three children (from 4 to 12 years) and living in a house of four rooms and kitchen, two cases of typhoid fever occurred, one (male aged 12) beginning on 1st October, 1932, and the other (male aged 19) beginning 19th October. It was found that a member of the family (male aged 21) who had previously suffered from enteric fever (admitted to the City Hospital 25th February, 1932) was a urinary carrier. A profuse growth of motile gram-negative bacilli giving the reaction of *B. typhosus* was isolated by the Government Pathologist from a specimen of urine taken on 31st October. The carrier was detained in the City Hospital from 7th November to 24th December, 1932, and was discharged after four successive negative examinations for *B. typhosus*.

In a European household consisting of 4 adults (from 14 to 39 years) and 4 children (from 2½ to 11 years) and living in a house of three rooms and kitchen, five cases of typhoid fever occurred, viz., male aged 8, female aged 2½, male aged 6, female aged 14 and female aged 20, taking their onset on 9th, 14th, 17th, 17th and 20th October, 1932, respectively. The mother (aged 39) had enteric six years previously and was found to be a carrier, the Government Pathologist reporting that in an examination of a sample of faeces taken on 21st October, 1932, an organism was isolated conforming to *B. typhosus* by fermentation and seriological tests. Another member of the family (male aged 11) had also had enteric in May, 1932: he was not found on bacteriological examination to be a carrier. The carrier was not admitted to hospital but precautionary measures were taken.

Another carrier was also discovered, in regard to whom there was no history of the disease being conveyed to others. The carrier was a European female aged 39 employed as a nursemaid, and was admitted to the City Hospital on 16th November, 1932, under diagnosis of enteric fever. No signs of enteric were found, and negative Widal reactions and blood cultures were obtained. She was discharged on the 24th November, and a report was later received that a specimen of urine taken before she left the hospital contained *B. typhosus*. Later cultures taken at home on 3rd December (urine) and 21st December (urine and faeces) were negative.

Another carrier discovered in the previous year may be put on record. In related European families living in a house of six rooms and kitchen and consisting of nine adults (from 14 to 58 years) and three children (from 3 months to 12 years) the following six cases of enteric occurred: male aged 14, female aged 50, female aged 19, male aged 3, male aged 16 and female aged 22, taking their onset on 27th July, in August, and 14th November and 7th December, 1931, and 20th January and 13th April, 1932. Repeated examinations were made of the urine and faeces from the different people in the house, with negative results, and the contacts were from time to time treated for preventive purposes by injections of TAB vaccine and Besredka tablets. Eventually the mother of the family, aged 50, who had developed enteric in August, 1931, was found to be a carrier, when *B. typhosus* was isolated by the Government Pathologist from a specimen of faeces taken on 26th May, 1933. She was detained in the City Hospital from 3rd June to 16th September, 1933, when although the carrier conditions persisted she was discharged and suitable precautions arranged.

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases and mis-diagnosis, numbered 215 (142 European and 73 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.78 per 1,000 population (1.00 European and 0.55 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 256. 42 of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of diphtheria.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 28 cases of diphtheria admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

The number of deaths amongst the 215 Capetown cases was 15 (7 European and 8 non-European) giving a case mortality rate of 7.0 per cent. (4.9 European and 11.0 non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 14 (8 European and 6 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000 population (0.06 European and 0.05 non-European).

Of this disease there were also 7 cases (non-fatal) in natives at the N'dabeni Location, and 5 cases (natives) at the Tanga Location. These are excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out the number of diphtheria cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Municipality excluding Wynberg Ward :								
1914-15	155	1.94	62	0.82	16	0.20	22	0.29
1915-16	189	2.27	51	0.67	17	0.20	19	0.25
1916-17	164	1.91	41	0.53	10	0.12	13	0.17
1917-18	107	1.20	32	0.41	7	0.08	11	0.14
1918-19	113	1.22	25	0.31	3	0.03	10	0.13
1919-20	125	1.30	36	0.45	8	0.08	12	0.15
1920-21	75	0.75	25	0.29	5	0.05	3	0.04
1921-22	89	0.86	18	0.22	8	0.08	6	0.07
1922-23	121	1.15	24	0.28	11	0.10	5	0.06
1923-24	163	1.51	49	0.55	9	0.08	11	0.12
1924-25	209	1.90	41	0.45	17	0.15	8	0.09
1925-26	180	1.60	46	0.48	8	0.07	11	0.12
1926-27	186	1.62	87	0.89	12	0.10	16	0.16
Municipality including Wynberg Ward :								
1927-28	162	1.25	62	0.54	10	0.08	12	0.11
1928-29	162	1.23	70	0.59	13	0.10	15	0.13
1929-30	166	1.23	54	0.44	14	0.10	11	0.09
1930-31	189	1.38	93	0.74	9	0.06	11	0.09
1931-32	120	0.86	67	0.52	7	0.05	11	0.09
1932-33	142	1.00	73	0.55	8	0.06	6	0.05

The cases in 1932-33 occurred in 203 houses, in 195 of which there was one case each, in 5 two cases each, in 2 three cases, and in 1 four cases.

In Table F, on page 118, is shown the monthly distribution of cases throughout the year.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G, on page 119, and the age and sex distribution in Table H, on page 120.

Of the 256 uncorrected cases, 200 were admitted to the City Hospital.

SCHICK-TESTING AND ANTI-DIPHTHERIA INOCULATION.

Special sessions have been held at certain of the child welfare centres, where young children have received protective inoculations of diphtheria prophylactic without preliminary Schick-testing. Propaganda work has been carried out by the health visitors to convince the mothers of the advisability of availing themselves of protective inoculation for their children.

Where application has been made by the principal of the school or institution for the protective inoculation of the children, arrangements have been made to hold sessions there. In most cases Schick-testing has been carried out prior to inoculation.

The prophylactics used have been Toxoid-Antitoxin and Anatoxin.

The following figures indicate the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1933:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
<i>Persons Schick-tested:</i>				
Schools	385	326	48	759
Institutions	66	41	1	108
Child Welfare Centres	50	53	13	116
Total	501	420	62	983

Persons subjected to a first series of protective inoculations :

Schools	417
Institutions	84
Child Welfare Centres	1,056
Total	1,557

	1st of series.	2nd of series.	3rd of series.	4th of series.	Total.
<i>Number of first series protective inoculations given:</i>					
Schools	417	410	373	—	1,200
Institutions	84	112	54	—	250
Child Welfare Centres ...	1,056	864	753	3	2,676
Total	1,557	1,386	1,180	3	4,126

	Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
<i>Persons Schick-tested after a first series of protective inoculations:</i>				
Schools	25	64	6	95
Institutions	30	51	7	88
Child Welfare Centres	25	97	26	148
Total	80	212	39	331

Persons, Schick-positive after a first series, subjected to a second series of inoculations :

Schools	37
Institutions	24
Child Welfare Centres	7
Total	68

	1st of series.	2nd of series.	3rd of series.	4th of series.	Total.
<i>Number of second series protective inoculations given :</i>					
Schools	37	40	34	—	111
Institutions	24	30	39	—	93
Child Welfare Centres	7	12	9	—	28
Total	68	82	82	—	232

	Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
<i>Persons Schick-tested after a second series of protective inoculations :</i>				
Schools	2	5	—	7
Institutions	4	21	—	25
Child Welfare Centres	—	—	—	—
Total	6	26	—	32

Persons subjected to a third series of protective inoculations:

Schools	—
Institutions	4
Child Welfare Centres	—
Total	4

	1st of series.	2nd of series.	3rd of series.	4th of series.	Total.
<i>Number of third series protective inoculations given :</i>					
Schools	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	4	4	4	—	12
Child Welfare Centres	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	4	—	12

	Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
<i>Persons Schick-tested after a third series of protective inoculations :</i>				
Schools	—	—	—	—
Institutions	—	2	—	2
Child Welfare Centres	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	—	2

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 140 (121 European and 19 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.51 per 1,000 population (0.85 European and 0.14 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 145, of which 2 were imported cases. Four of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from scarlet fever. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for another disease proved to be a case of scarlet fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there were 4 cases of scarlet fever admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

There were no deaths amongst the 140 Capetown cases and no deaths from this disease registered during the year.

There was one case of the disease (non-fatal) at the Langa Native Location.

In the following table are set out the number of scarlatinal cases and deaths together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 po- pulation.	Number	Rate per 1,000 po- pulation.	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 po- pulation.	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 po- pulation.
Municipality excluding Wynberg Ward :								
1914-15	78	0.98	10	0.13	2	0.03	—	—
1915-16	128	1.54	8	0.10	—	—	—	—
1916-17	52	0.60	4	0.05	—	—	—	—
1917-18	97	1.09	13	0.17	—	—	—	—
1918-19	153	1.65	18	0.23	—	—	—	—
1919-20	274	2.84	23	0.29	3	0.03	—	—
1920-21	224	2.25	15	0.18	2	0.02	—	—
1921-22	97	0.94	9	0.11	—	—	—	—
1922-23	47	0.45	5	0.06	—	—	—	—
1923-24	26	0.24	3	0.03	—	—	—	—
1924-25	50	0.46	1	0.01	—	—	—	—
1925-26	129	1.15	8	0.08	—	—	1	0.01
1926-27	123	1.07	11	0.11	—	—	—	—
Municipality including Wynberg Ward :								
1927-28	228	1.76	6	0.05	3	0.02	—	—
1928-29	154	1.17	10	0.08	—	—	1	0.01
1929-30	260	1.93	20	0.16	2	0.01	1	0.01
1930-31	425	3.11	40	0.32	1	0.01	—	—
1931-32	121	0.87	18	0.14	—	—	—	—
1932-33	121	0.85	19	0.14	—	—	—	—

The cases in 1932-33 occurred in 125 houses, in 111 of which there was one case each, in 13 two cases each (one of these houses being an institution) and in 1 three cases.

The monthly distribution of the cases is shown in Table F, on page 118, the ward distribution in Table G, on page 119, and the age and sex distribution in Table H, on page 120.

Of the 140 uncorrected cases, 107 were admitted to the City Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 69 (28 European and 41 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 74. Five of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from erysipelas.

There were also 2 cases of erysipelas admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

There were 4 deaths from erysipelas (1 European and 3 non-European) during the year.

Of the 74 uncorrected cases, 21 were admitted to the City Hospital and 2 were treated in other hospitals.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 30 (8 European and 22 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.11 per 1,000 population (0.06 European and 0.17 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 69. 41 of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from cerebrospinal fever. Two patients admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be cases of cerebrospinal fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 20 cases of cerebrospinal fever admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

The number of deaths amongst the 30 Capetown cases was 21 (4 European and 17 non-European), giving a case mortality of 70.0 per cent. (50.0 European and 77.3 non-European). The corresponding percentages for 1931-32 were 84.4, 42.9 and 96.0.

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 20 (5 European and 15 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.07 per 1,000 population (0.04 European and 0.11 non-European).

In the following table the number of cases of cerebrospinal fever notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable:—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
	*	*	*	*
1915-16	2	—	—	—
1916-17	2	—	1	—
1917-18	6	2	3	2
1918-19	3	5	—	5
1919-20	3	6	3	5
1920-21	4	1	3	1
1921-22	4	1	—	—
1922-23	4	5	4	2
1923-24	2	3	2	3
1924-25	6	19	5	11
1925-26	4	21	5	19
1926-27 . . .	10	39	6	29
	* †	* †	* †	* †
1927-28	31 39	159 183	13 18	79 92
1928-29	27 30	94 101	14 16	57 59
1929-30	13 14	45 48	7 8	25 27
1930-31	4 4	16 18	3 3	14 15
1931-32	7 7	31 35	3 3	20 21
1932-33	6 8	21 22	4 5	14 15

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward, † Municipality including Wynberg ward.

All the cases in 1932-33 occurred in separate houses.

The monthly, ward, and age and sex distribution of the cases is shown in Tables F, G and H, on pages 118, 119 and 120.

Of the uncorrected cases, 55 were admitted to the City Hospital and 3 were treated in other hospitals.

The statistics in regard to the outbreak of cerebrospinal fever were analysed in the annual reports for 1926-27 to 1930-31.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 6 (2 European and 4 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 10, and 5 of these were found, after admission to the City Hospital, not to be suffering from infective encephalitis. One patient admitted to the hospital for another disease proved to be a case of infective encephalitis.

In addition to the cases enumerated above there was one case of infective encephalitis admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

Of the 6 cases, 2 were fatal (both non-Europeans).

In the following table the number of cases of infective encephalitis notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable:—

Year.	Cases notified.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	*		*		*		*	
1920-21	3		1		2		1	
1921-22	5		—		5		—	
1922-23	3		1		2		1	
1923-24	5		4		3		4	
1924-25	6		5		3		4	
1925-26	6		10		6		7	
1926-27	6		5		4		5	
	*	†	*	†	*	†	*	†
1927-28	7	8	2	3	3	3	2	3
1928-29	5	7	5	5	3	5	3	3
1929-30	4	4	2	3	3	3	—	—
1930-31	1	1	4	4	—	—	3	3
1931-32	7	7	2	2	5	5	2	2
1932-33	2	4	2	4	—	—	1	1

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward. † Municipality including Wynberg ward.

Every case was in a different house, there being no secondary cases.

The monthly, ward, and age and sex distribution of the cases will be found in Tables F, G and H, on pages 118, 119 and 120.

Of the 6 uncorrected cases, 2 were treated at the City Hospital, 1 in another hospital and 3 at home.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 8 (4 European and 4 non-European). In three of these (European female aged 22 years, European male aged 4 years, and non-European female aged 1 year) the disease took the form of polio-encephalitis.

The original number of notifications was 6, one of the cases being found (in the City Hospital) not to be suffering from acute poliomyelitis or polio-encephalitis. Three cases admitted to the City Hospital as suffering from another disease proved to be cases of poliomyelitis or polio-encephalitis.

Of the 8 cases, 3 were fatal (1 European and 2 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 3 (1 European and 2 non-European).

In the following table the number of cases notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.			Cases notified.				Deaths.			
			European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
			*		*		*		*	
1915-16	..	..	4		5		Not separately classified.			
1916-17	..	..	3		1		1		2	
1917-18	..	..	3		2		1		1	
1918-19	..	..	2		2		2		—	
1919-20	..	..	1		1		—		1	
1920-21	..	..	3		1		—		—	
1921-22	..	..	1		1		1		1	
1922-23	..	..	—		1		—		1	
1923-24	..	..	1		—		—		—	
1924-25	..	..	1		1		1		1	
1925-26	..	..	—		—		—		—
1926-27	..	..	2		—		1		—	
			*	†	*	†	*	†	*	†
1927-28	..	..	7	8	4	4	2	2	1	1
1928-29	..	..	4	4	1	1	1	1	—	—
1929-30	..	..	11	11	5	6	3	3	1	1
1930-31	..	..	3	5	5	5	—	—	2	2
1931-32	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1932-33	..	..	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	2

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward. † Municipality including Wynberg ward.

Two of the cases occurred in one house. The first case (a non-European female aged 1 year) became ill on the 9th December, 1932, and died at home on the 20th December, on which date the case was first notified (as one of acute polio-encephalitis). The second case, a non-European female aged 1 year in another family in the same house, fell ill on the 16th December and was removed to the City Hospital on the 20th December as a case of acute poliomyelitis. The remaining cases each occurred in a separate house.

The monthly, ward, and age and sex distribution of the cases will be found in Tables F, G and H on pages 118, 119 and 120.

Of the 8 uncorrected cases 7 were treated at the City Hospital.

There was one case of acute poliomyelitis in the N'dabeni Native Location.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

In the year 1932-33 the corrected number of notified cases of pneumonia was as follows :—

Influenzal pneumonia	50
Acute primary pneumonia	331

A more reliable index to these conditions is to be found in the death returns. In the following table is set out for each year from the great epidemic onwards the number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified as due to influenza and also bronchitis and pneumonia, which sometimes increase in the presence of influenzal infection, together with the corresponding death rates per 1,000 population (deaths in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni excluded).

Year.	Influenza.				Bronchitis.				Pneumonia.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1918-1919 ..	864	9·33	2,893	36·41	47	0·51	216	2·72	239	2·58	229	2·88
1919-1920 ..	2	0·02	5	0·06	39	0·40	203	2·52	71	0·74	385	4·77
1920-1921 ..	1	0·01	18	0·22	42	0·42	237	2·91	89	0·89	418	5·13
1921-1922 ..	5	0·05	10	0·12	43	0·42	197	2·36	112	1·09	379	4·54
1922-1923 ..	6	0·06	5	0·06	39	0·37	222	2·58	91	0·86	407	4·72
1923-1924 ..	3	0·03	3	0·03	32	0·30	185	2·07	92	0·85	445	4·98
1924-1925*..	25	0·22	30	0·32	29	0·26	148	1·59	58	0·52	323	3·46
1925-1926*..	13	0·12	22	0·23	26	0·23	213	2·25	70	0·63	269	2·84
1926-1927*..	13	0·11	18	0·18	40	0·35	255	2·61	84	0·74	387	3·96
1927-1928*..	20	0·16	52	0·46	39	0·30	305	2·67	96	0·75	509	4·46
1928-1929*..	23	0·18	33	0·28	40	0·31	217	1·84	93	0·71	390	3·31
1929-1930*..	32	0·24	29	0·24	36	0·27	221	1·82	65	0·49	338	2·78
1930-1931*..	9	0·06	26	0·20	46	0·33	201	1·58	58	0·42	345	2·71
1931-1932*..	30	0·22	43	0·33	35	0·25	218	1·69	100	0·72	403	3·13
1932-1933*..	12	0·08	18	0·14	20	0·14	157	1·18	71	0·50	385	2·90

* Corrected for European inward transfers. City extended in 1927-1928 by incorporation of Wynberg Municipality.

It will be seen that during the year under report the European death rates from bronchitis and pneumonia were the lowest on record.

Other statistical details will be found in Tables A, F, G, H, and I, on pages 96, 118, 119, 120 and 121.

Regarding Capetown cases, 7 cases of influenzal pneumonia (5 European and 2 non-European), and 14 cases of acute primary pneumonia (9 European and 5 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

There were no cases of acute primary pneumonia or influenzal pneumonia notified from the native locations. There was one death from pneumonia in the Langa Native Location.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 71 (22 European and 49 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 82. Eleven of the cases were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from puerperal fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 71 Capetown cases was 11 (4 of the 22 European cases and 7 of the 49 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 8 (2 European and 6 non-European).

Attendance at Confinement.—57 of the cases were confined at home and 14 in hospital. Of the 57 at home, 19 were attended in labour by midwives only, 8 by doctors only, and 14 by doctors and midwives; 16 were unattended.

Condition of child.—30 of the cases supervened upon the birth of a living child and 36 of a dead foetus, whilst in 5 cases there was no information on this point. Of the 36 cases following delivery of a dead foetus, 6 were of a dead viable foetus, and 30 of a non-viable foetus.

Primiparae.—17 of the cases were reported as primiparae (i.e., women in their first confinement) and 49 as multiparae. In 5 cases there was no information on this point.

Treatment.—50 of the cases were treated in the City Hospital, 5 in the Peninsula Maternity Home, and 1 in the Woodstock Hospital; the remaining 15 were treated at home.

There was also one case of this disease in a native at N'dabeni Location.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.

For the purposes of notification ophthalmia neonatorum is taken to mean a purulent inflammation of the eyes of an infant beginning within 21 days after birth, whether it is due to infection with gonococcus or not. Cases of inflammation of the eyes beginning after the twenty-first day of life are not regarded as ophthalmia neonatorum but if due to gonococcal infection are notifiable as gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

The number of cases of this disease reported in the year 1932-33, corrected for imported cases, was 265 (47 European and 218 non-European).

In addition there were 13 cases of the disease notified as having been admitted to the Somerset Hospital from outside the Municipality.

Of these 265, 37 were cases not in the newly born (10 European and 27 non-European) being at the time of onset aged 24, 24, 26 days, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1/10, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 11 months, 1 1/6, 2, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 6, 8, 12, 24, 43 years and one of unknown age respectively.

The number of Capetown cases of true ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year was therefore 228, comprising 37 Europeans (21 males and 16 females) and 191 non-Europeans (92 males and 99 females).

Of these 228 cases, 32 were born in institutions and 196 at home. Of the 196 home confinements, 11 were recorded as having been attended to by doctors, 181 by midwives only, and 3 were unattended, there being no information on the point in one case.

The object of ophthalmia neonatorum being a notifiable disease is that the Medical Officer of Health may ensure so far as possible that the cases shall receive efficient treatment. The disease is recognised as being an important cause of blindness or injury to sight if treatment is not undertaken, while on the other hand the cases respond well to efficient treatment. Every case has therefore been visited by the health visitor at the earliest possible moment after being reported, and many have been seen by the lady medical officer. The in-

patient treatment has been supplied by the Somerset Hospital and efforts have been made to ensure that the patient should be admitted to hospital in every case where it has been advisable. In 49 cases, in-patient treatment has been secured, 46 at the Somerset Hospital and 3 at the Peninsula Maternity Home. In the other 179 cases, 35 patients received out-patient treatment (1 at the Somerset Hospital, 1 at the Woodstock Hospital and 33 at the Free Dispensary), and 143 were treated at home, whilst in one case there was no information on this point. Of the 143 cases treated at home, 101 were attended to by nurses from the Cape Hospital Board District Nursing Organization.

Efforts were made to see all children after the completion of the treatment, and the results were as follows:—

Eyes completely recovered	...	...	...	209
Cases of blindness	...	...	...	—
Sight damaged	...	...	...	1
Died before recovery	...	...	...	4
Lost trace of	...	...	...	14
				228

It is to be recorded that the health visitors reported 101 of the cases as “slight,” and 123 as “moderate” or “grave”; whilst there was no information on this point in 4 cases.

In addition to the above figures there was 1 native female case of ophthalmia at the Langa Location, and 4 native males and 2 native females at the N’dabeni Location.

TYPHUS FEVER.

There were 3 cases of this disease reported during the year. One was notified as a case of typhus fever, and the other two were admitted to the City Hospital as doubtful cases of enteric fever and scarlet fever respectively, and there found to be suffering from typhus. The cases were as follows:—

Native male aged 49. N’dabeni Location. Patient arrived from Transkei already ill; admitted to Langa Hospital next day and transferred to the City Hospital five days later as a case of typhus fever. Four negative Weil-Felix tests; diagnosis made on clinical grounds.

European male aged 28. Ward 14. Patient took to his bed five days after being bitten by a tick and was admitted to the City Hospital nine days later as a doubtful case of enteric fever. Positive Weil-Felix reaction.

European male aged 25. Ward 12. Admitted to City Hospital as a doubtful case of scarlet fever four days after onset of illness. Positive Weil-Felix reaction.

All the cases recovered.

TRACHOMA.

Fourteen cases of this disease were notified during the year (all from the Somerset Hospital and Capetown Free Dispensary). Of these, 7 were in-patients at the Somerset Hospital from outside of the Municipality and 7 were Capetown residents.

Of the local cases 2 were in-patients at the Somerset Hospital and 5 were out-patients at the Somerset Hospital and Free Dispensary. They included a European male aged 15, non-European males aged 22 and 27, and non-European females aged 17, 25, 42 and 65. The symptoms had been established at the time of notification for a few weeks, six months, 2 years, 4 years, 21 years and 32 years respectively (in one case there was no information on the point).

There were also 3 cases notified in residents at the Native locations, viz., 2 native females aged 27 and one native male aged 5, all from the Somerset Hospital. Two were in-patients at the Somerset Hospital and one an out-patient. The symptoms were stated to have been established at the time of notification for a week in one case and in 8 months in the other two.

LEPROSY.

Two local cases of this disease were notified during the year as follows:—

Coloured male aged 49. A vagrant suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis since 1925. Leprosy was diagnosed while he was in the City Hospital. Removed to Pretoria Leper Institution.

Coloured female aged 51. Ward 4. History of sores for about a year at time of diagnosis. Removed to Pretoria Leper Institution.

There was also one case brought to the Capetown Infirmary from Lambert's Bay, C.P., and thence transferred to the Pretoria Leper Institution.

ANTHRAX.

One case of this disease was notified in the person of a European male aged 42 living in Ward 9. The site of infection was the nose. Case admitted to the City Hospital; recovered. Patient was a skin expert and sorter employed by a local firm of skin and wool merchants.

LEAD POISONING.

Two cases of this condition were reported during the year as follows:—

Coloured male aged 32. Ward 11. Employed as a painter. All water service pipes of iron in the house where patient had been living for some months.

European male aged 32. Ward 9. Employed as compositor in a printing works. All water service pipes of iron in house where patient had been living for some months.

MEASLES.

There were no deaths from measles in the year 1932-33.

In the following table measles mortality figures for the whole City and its constituent wards are shown for 1932-33 and ten previous years:—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.															City
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	Wynberg.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1922-1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	6	7	1	—	—	—	21
1923-1924 ..	Eur.	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	4	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	20
	Non-E.	—	5	7	8	1	45	23	7	8	2	3	3	2	2	—	116
1924-1925 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1925-1926 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	6
1926-1927 ..	Eur.	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	1	2	1	7	9	5	2	—	38
1927-1928 ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	12
1928-1929 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	9*
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	9
1929-1930 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
	Non-E.	—	1	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	17
1930-1931 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	17
1931-1932 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	8
	Non-E.	1	—	2	1	—	7	7	6	3	—	2	3	2	1	4	39
1932-1933 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Including 1 case not allocated to any ward (address unobtainable).

Up to and including 1923-24 the figures are corrected for outward transfers. For 1924-25 and subsequent years they are corrected for outward and inward transfers in the case of Europeans, and outward transfers only in the case of non-Europeans.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 42 deaths from this disease for the year 1932-33, 10 European and 32 non-European.

In the following table the whooping cough mortality is shown for the whole City and its constituent wards for 1932-33 and ten previous years:—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.															City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	Wynberg.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1922-1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	3	7	—	1	—	25
1923-1924 ..	Eur.	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	—	3	2	—	—	—	21
	Non-E.	1	4	4	1	1	7	6	6	10	2	11	13	1	2	—	69
1924-1925 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	—	10
1925-1926 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	3	6	—	1	—	20
1926-1927 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	7
	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	19
1927-1928 ..	Eur.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	2	—	3	2	2	21
	Non-E.	—	1	4	1	—	5	7	7	3	4	12	11	8	4	7	74
1928-1929 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	11
	Non-E.	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	10	32
1929-1930 ..	Eur.	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Non-E.	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	15
1930-1931 ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	9
	Non-E.	—	1	6	6	—	7	9	2	1	—	5	4	8	1	8	58
1931-1932 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	8
	Non-E.	—	2	3	4	—	5	3	—	1	3	6	3	5	7	2	44
1932-1933 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	10
	Non-E.	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	5	2	—	—	2	2	6	7	32

Up to and including 1923-24 the figures are corrected for outward transfers. For 1924-25 and subsequent years they are corrected for outward and inward transfers in the case of Europeans and outward transfers only in the case of non-Europeans.

Other statistical information for 1932-33 will be found in Table A, on pages 98 and 99, from which it will be seen that all deaths were of children under 5 years of age, with the exception of two in the age group 5-10 years.

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths certified in the year 1932-33 as being due to diarrhœa and enteritis amounted to 340 (44 European and 296 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 1.24 per 1,000 population (0.31 European and 2.23 non-European).

The deaths were classified as follows:—

		Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Race
113	Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years)	34	268	302
114	„ „ „ (2 years and over)	9	25	34
15	Cholera nostras	—	—	—
16(a)	Dysentery, amoebic	—	—	—
16(b)	„ „ bacillary	—	—	—
16(c)	„ „ other causes	1	3	4
Total		44	296	340

In the following table certain death rates calculated on this mortality are shown for the year under report and for the previous ten years, together with the infant mortality rate, which is largely influenced by this cause of death:—

Year.	Deaths from Diarrhœa.									Total infant mortality rate from all causes.		
	1 Deaths at all ages per 1,000 population.			2 Deaths under 2 years per 1,000 population.			3 Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.					
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races.
1922-1923	0·83	4·41	2·40				22·02	53·87	42·48	81·77	200·00	157·71
1923-1924	0·98	4·67	2·57				26·14	50·50	41·87	72·51	188·04	148·82
1924-1925	1·00	5·92	3·07	0·73	5·12	2·60	27·51	62·05	50·77	71·94	173·93	140·43
1925-1926	0·80	5·01	2·71	0·59	4·29	2·27	23·58	59·39	47·14	65·18	175·49	138·21
1926-1927	0·63	4·74	2·53	0·50	4·19	2·20	19·19	58·13	46·93	67·38	186·59	148·09
1927-1928	0·50	3·83	2·07	0·34	3·35	1·76	10·05	52·09	38·09	60·28	190·62	147·36
1928-1929	0·46	3·50	1·90	0·41	3·22	1·72	15·29	44·40	35·05	61·17	158·59	127·30
1929-1930	0·53	3·36	1·87	0·40	3·03	1·65	14·66	42·37	33·19	60·69	160·03	127·23
1930-1931	0·50	2·89	1·64	0·39	2·69	1·49	15·24	39·39	31·64	65·04	155·80	126·67
1931-1932	0·51	3·64	2·02	0·41	3·33	1·89	17·83	45·93	37·23	67·13	167·74	136·59
Mean of above 10 years*	0·67	4·20	2·28	0·47	3·65	1·95	19·15	50·81	40·44	67·31	175·68	139·84
1932-1933	0·31	2·23	1·24	0·24	2·02	1·10	11·10	32·84	26·54	48·77	143·48	116·14

* Except column 2, where the mean is for 8 years.

It will be seen that there was a definite though irregular tendency for diarrhœal mortality to decline during the eleven years set out in the table. This appears in respect of diarrhœal deaths at all ages, under 2 years of age, and under 1 year of age. The figures showing the deaths from diarrhœa under one year of age per 1,000 births are of special interest as being unaffected by variations in the age constitution of the population. The figures for the year under report (except for European diarrhœal deaths under one year of age for 1927-1928) are by far the lowest on record, and show a significant reduction as compared with the mean of the previous ten years.

The variation in total infant mortality shows a close correspondence with the variation in diarrhœal mortality, and is doubtless largely dependent upon it. The satisfactory decline in diarrhœal mortality, like that in total infant mortality, may be correlated with the work of the Department for the prevention of infant mortality (see pages 52 to 62).

In addition to the 340 deaths recorded above there were during 1932-33 21 deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni. These are included in the following table:—

Months.	Race.	Sea Point. 1	Harbour. 2	West Central. 3	Kloof. 4	Park. 5	East Central 6	Castle. 7	Woodstock. 8	Salt River. 9	Mowbray. 10	Maitland. 11	Rondebosch. 12	Claremont. 13	Kalk Bay. 14	Wynberg. 15	Langa Native Location. 16	N'dabeni Native Location. 17	Not Allocated. 18	Totals : A. 19	Totals : B. 20	Temperature of Air in the Shade (Mean at 8 a.m.). 21	Earth temperature, Range at 4 ft. 22	Rainfall in inches. 23	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine. 24
July, 1932 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— 2	— 1	— 1	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	2 10	2 —	51·49 51·49	59·9 to 62·4	2·18	hrs. mins. 179 15
Aug., 1932 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	1 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 2	— 3	— —	— —	— —	3 8	3 —	53·36 53·36	60·1 to 62·0	2·07	215 —
Sept., 1932 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	7 —	— —	55·54 55·54	61·3 to 62·5	2·12	205 5
Oct., 1932 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	1 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 1	2 1	— 1	— 2	— —	— 1	— —	5 10	5 —	*— —	62·7 to 67·0	0·77	289 50
Nov., 1932 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— 1	2 —	— 1	— —	— 3	— 5	3 4	— —	1 4	— 2	— —	— —	7 21	8 —	65·29 65·29	67·3 to 72·2	0·32	313 40
Dec., 1932 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 3	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	1 3	— 4	— 1	— 3	— 3	— —	— —	— —	1 21	1 —	66·64 66·64	72·3 to 74·8	1·63	329 20
Jan., 1933 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 5	— 4	2 3	1 1	— —	— 2	— 11	— 7	— 7	— 12	— —	— 1	— —	6 59	6 —	66·39 66·39	74·9 to 76·9	0·79	341 35
Feb., 1933 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 6	— 1	2 1	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 7	— 10	— 1	1 3	— 5	— 1	— —	4 40	5 —	64·62 64·62	76·0 to 77·4	0·46	276 —
Mar., 1933 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— 8	— 5	— 2	1 1	1 2	— 1	1 10	1 4	— 4	— 3	— 4	— —	— —	5 46	5 —	61·56 61·56	73·0 to 76·1	0·33	256 35
April, 1933 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— 1	1 3	— —	— 4	1 3	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 7	— 1	— —	— 4	— —	— 1	— —	2 26	2 —	59·71 59·71	71·0 to 73·2	0·66	244 55
May, 1933 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 5	— 3	2 3	2 1	— —	1 4	1 12	1 7	— —	1 9	— 3	— 1	— —	9 48	9 —	54·15 54·15	65·8 to 70·9	2·14	189 15
June, 1933 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	— 3	— —	— —	— —	— 5	— 3	— 1	— 1	— 4	— —	— 1	— —	— 21	— —	51·21 51·21	61·2 to 65·4	4·19	157 50
Year .. (52 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 4	— 7	4 7	1 1	— 39	2 22	10 10	6 9	2 5	2 21	2 64	10 37	— 21	4 49	— 15	— 6	— —	1 317	46 —	54·16 54·16	59·9 to 77·4	51·10	2,998 20

* No Record. A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

It will be seen that the mortality was highest during December to June, inclusive, and especially in January.

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers), 28 or 64 per cent. were in children under one year of age, and 34 or 77 per cent. in children under five years of age. The corresponding figures for the non-European deaths, including deaths in the native locations, were 218 or 69 per cent. under one and 304 or 96 per cent. under five.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1932-1933, as being due to syphilis was 103, 95 of non-Europeans and 8 of Europeans. Of the 95 deaths of non-Europeans, 63 were of children under one year of age and 73 under 5 years of age. Of the 8 European deaths, 2 were children under one year of age, and the remainder adults.

The deaths from this disease for the past ten years are shown in the table on page 19.

These figures represent only a portion of the mortality due to syphilis. This is because of two reasons. In the first place there is often an indisposition to state on the death certificate that the cause of the death is a venereal disease, and consequently the cause is certified in a form less painful to the friends of the deceased. In the second place there are a large number of fatal affections of different organs in the body, especially certain diseases of the circulatory and nervous systems,

that are the result of syphilitic infection, and these are usually so certified that the venereal aetiology of the condition does not manifest itself in the death statistics. They do not reflect, also, the ante-natal deaths that result from syphilitic infection.

There were 3 deaths (non-Europeans, 2 under one year of age and one adult) certified as due to gonorrhœa.

The Council's scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases includes (a) Municipal Treatment Centres, and (b) in-patient treatment at the City Hospital. Two-thirds of the approved expenditure on these services is repaid to the Council by the Union Government.

Municipal Treatment Centres.—There are two such centres, one at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, and one at Salt River Road, Woodstock. During the year there have been held 200 sessions for males and 246 for females at the former, and 200 for males and 200 for females at the latter. Anti-syphilitic treatment of mothers and children is also given at the pre-natal clinics at the maternal and child welfare centres.

The particulars of the work done at the treatment centres will be found at page 82.

To serve the needs of the southern suburbs a third treatment centre was built at Wynberg and was opened after the end of the year under report.

In-patient treatment.—There are wards at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, with beds for 24 venereal disease patients, giving separate accommodation for males and females, European and non-European. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the cases of venereal disease that were admitted from Capetown numbered 223 (100 European and 123 non-European), and from outside the Municipality 50 (22 European and 28 non-European).

Particulars in regard to the cases at the City Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent, at page 86.

Cards in both official languages containing warning notices in regard to these diseases, and the times of the clinics at the treatment centres, are hung up in all the public conveniences for both sexes, and they have been supplied for similar use in conveniences controlled by the City Council, and Railway Administration and at factories, etc., throughout the City. They have also been supplied for display in chemists' shops.

CANCER.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1932-33 as being due to cancer or malignant disease was 269 (126 males and 143 females), of which 176 (85 males and 91 females) were of Europeans and 93 (41 males and 52 females) were of non-Europeans.

The death rates for cancer per 1,000 population concerned (corrected for outward and inward transfers for Europeans and for outward transfers for the whole population and for non-Europeans) were therefore:—

For the whole population ...	0.98 (males, 0.93; females, 1.03).
For Europeans	1.24 (males, 1.23; females, 1.26).
For non-Europeans	0.70 (males, 0.62; females, 0.78).

From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the recorded rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by 77 per cent. than amongst non-Europeans.

The variation in mortality from this disease during the past ten years is shown in the table on page 20, where it will be seen that for both Europeans and non-Europeans the rates for the year under report are higher than those of the previous decennium.

The parts of the body affected in deaths from cancer, and other facts, are shown in Table A, on pages 100 to 103.

SECTION IV.—MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE AND THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

In presenting once more the annual review of the work of this branch of the City Health Department it is gratifying to note the substantial fall in infantile mortality that has occurred in the year under review and is recorded elsewhere in this report. The European infant mortality rate came down to 49 per cent. per 1,000 births, and was 22 per cent. less than the average of the preceding five years. The non-European infant mortality (143 per 1,000 births) was nearly three times as great as the European, but nevertheless showed a reduction of 14 per cent. on the average of the preceding five years. The death from diarrhœa and enteritis in children under one year, per 1,000 births, were 42 per cent. less than the average of the preceding five years in Europeans, and 35 per cent. in non-Europeans. These figures are especially encouraging in the face of the fact that the City was still suffering from trade depression, which has a serious effect on the welfare of the poor.

The total attendances at the medical sessions of the welfare centres amounted to 122,125, which is an increase of 37 per cent. over the previous year. This increase was accounted for by the expansion of the work of the Aspelng Street centre, which had been opened in May, 1932, and of the Lansdowne centre, which had been opened in temporary premises in the same month and was transferred in December, 1932, to the Lansdowne Hall, which was purchased by the Council for the purpose.

The provision of dinners for children under school age and expectant and nursing mothers suffering from under-nourishment due to poverty, which had been expanded greatly in December, 1931, on account of the distress resulting from unemployment, was continued throughout the year in increased numbers. 143,345 dinners were provided at an average cost of 2.2 pence per meal. A dining hall was added to the Woodstock centre for this purpose and opened in July, 1932; and a similar addition to the Maitland centre was completed after the close of the year under review.

The work involved in the control of midwives, particularly uncertificated midwives, placed upon the Council by the Union Government Regulations of 20th February, 1931, was developed during the year, and in March, 1933, one of the health visitors was appointed as Supervisor of Midwives.

To cope with the increased work of the Department the number of health visitors was increased during the year by two, in addition to the appointment of the supervisor of midwives.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The Regulations *re* Early Notification of Births (made by the Minister of Public Health in 1920) require the notification of every birth in the Municipality within twenty-four hours.

During the year 1932-33 the number of births (and still-births) notified was 9,940, as follows:—

Notified by midwives and nurses (other than extern or intern institutional cases)	6,622
Notified by doctors	11
Notified by institutions (extern or intern)	3,115
Notified by parents and others	192

In the table on the next page, the births (and still-births) notified as having taken place in the Municipality during the year are classified according to the manner in which the mothers were attended.

The following is a summary of the results:—

	Attended.	Births.	Percentage.
In private houses:			
By private doctors		713	7.5
By private midwives		5,858	61.8
By public midwives (or midwife students)		1,333	14.1
		<hr/> 7,904	<hr/> 83.4
In institutions:			
Public institutions		1,206	12.7
Private nursing homes		374	3.9
		<hr/> 1,580	<hr/> 16.6

BIRTHS AND STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED, CLASSIFIED AS TO ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT AND AS TO HOME ADDRESS OF MOTHER, FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1ST JULY, 1932 TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

CLASSIFICATION.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															Excluded from foregoing Columns			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Not allo- cated.	Total of Wards	Native Locations	N'da- beni
	Sea Point	Har- bour	West Cen- tral	Kloof	Park	East Cen- tral	Castle	Wood- stock	Salt River	Mow- bray	Mait- land	Ron- de- bosch	Clare- mont	Kalk Bay	Wyn- berg				
A. Private Doctors	48	16	12	28	15	37	24	58	82	48	57	74	67	40	106	1	713	1	—
B. Private Midwives (including any non-medical persons attending a confinement)																			
(1) Certificated	9	13	14	24	7	90	74	96	202	94	97	348	182	10	171	1	1,432	—	—
(2) Uncertificated	16	61	99	144	25	481	412	333	239	88	438	476	564	349	696	5	4,426	1	—
C. Midwives (or midwife students) from																			
(1) Booth Memorial Home ..	1	1	—	3	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
(2) St. Monica's Home ..	2	37	58	79	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	183	—	—
(3) Peninsula Maternity Home ..	1	11	15	10	4	104	53	33	27	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	260	1	—
(4) Free Dispensary ..	1	45	41	75	13	296	202	33	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	713	—	—
(5) District Nurse Midwives ..	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	61	73	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	149	—	—
(6) Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein, (Coloured Section)	—	2	—	2	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
D. Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Confined in Institutions :																			
(1) Booth Memorial Home ..	37	4	3	27	35	18	3	5	12	20	6	8	10	5	9	2	204	—	—
(2) St. Monica's Home ..	2	15	15	26	5	21	30	8	15	8	11	35	23	9	31	—	254	3	1
(3) Peninsula Maternity Home ..	20	28	16	39	28	90	60	75	59	35	66	32	45	5	46	3	647	10	11
(4) Tuin Plein (Coloured Section)	2	3	2	8	12	16	6	5	5	3	9	9	6	1	5	1	93	2	—
(5) Magdalena Huis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(6) Other Public Institutions ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	—
(7) Private Nursing Homes ..	84	4	1	36	43	12	—	8	14	32	5	29	45	23	38	—	374	—	—
TOTALS	223	242	278	501	192	1,182	868	718	731	330	692	1,014	944	453	1,103	13	9,484	18	13
																			329

Births actually occurring in the Native Locations are excluded from the above table. They numbered 64 for Langa and 68 for N'dabeni; Total 132.

CONTROL OF MIDWIFERY.

The Union Government " Regulations regarding persons practising midwifery " came into force on 1st June, 1931. Under these regulations the Council keeps a list of persons, other than medical practitioners, practising midwifery in the municipal area, and may refuse to place on the list or may remove from the list the name of any person whose practising it considers would be prejudicial to the public health. Such refusal is subject to confirmation in the case of certificated midwives by the South African Medical Council, and in the case of uncertificated midwives by the Minister of Public Health.

Midwives desiring to practise in the Municipality must apply to the Medical Officer of Health and must submit a medical certificate of freedom from infectious conditions. They must conform to certain standards as regards personal cleanliness, clothing, midwifery bags, and the conduct of cases, and must keep a prescribed register of cases, which must be submitted for inspection periodically.

For the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum the midwife is required to cleanse the eyes of every new-born infant attended by her immediately after birth and to instil a prescribed silver solution. The Council provides gratis the material necessary for this.

The above-mentioned list of midwives was compiled in the City Health Department during the year 1931-32, and since that time the names of new midwives have been added from time to time. In certain cases the Council has refused applications for addition to the list, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health and with the confirmation of the Minister. Names have been removed from the list (a) because the midwives concerned have ceased to practise in the Municipality or (b) by resolution of the Council on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health and with the confirmation of the Minister.

The transactions on the list in 1931-32 and 1932-33 are indicated by the following tables:—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1932.

Midwives.	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Total.
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	
Added to list during 1931-32	119	31	27	105	282
Removed from list during 1931-32 by resolution of Council	—	—	—	2	2
Removed from list during 1931-32 having ceased to practise in the Municipality	—	—	—	3	3
On list 30th June, 1932	119	31	27	100	277

Six applications to be added to the list were refused by resolution of the Council: they were all from uncertificated non-European women.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Midwives.	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Total.
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	
On list 30th June, 1932	119	31	27	100	277
Added to list during 1932-33	18	1	1	4	24
Removed from list during 1932-33 by resolution of Council	—	—	3	6	9
Removed from list during 1932-33, having ceased to practise in the Municipality	14	3	—	1	18
On list 30th June, 1933	123	29	25	97	274

Three applications to be added to the list were refused by resolution of the Council: they were all from uncertificated non-European women.

It will be seen that on the 30th June, 1933, there were on the list 152 certificated midwives (123 European and 29 non-European) and 122 uncertificated (25 European and 97 non-European). During the year under review, of a total of 9,484 births, 4,426 were attended by uncertificated persons.

In March, 1933, one of the health visitors was appointed as Supervisor of Midwives and provided with a motor transport allowance. The supervisor is a general and midwifery trained nurse, holding in addition the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate for Health Visitors and School Nurses and the Athlone Mothercraft Certificate. The appointment of this official has made it possible to put the control of midwives on a sounder basis. Under the supervision of the lady medical officer she undertakes the guidance and instruction of untrained midwives. She is able to see them actually at work and to report on their capabilities. She assists at the periodical inspection of midwives and gives suitable demonstrations. The midwives are encouraged to attend with their patients at the pre-natal clinics.

In view of the large number of uncertificated persons working as midwives, especially in the poorer districts, the work of the supervisor is of considerable importance, and, as these midwives work under grave disadvantages and are often very badly paid, a considerable amount of tact and sympathy are required in dealing with them. In nine instances, however, during the year under report, it was found necessary to remove the names of midwives from the list and prohibit their practising any more, and in one case a woman was prosecuted for persisting in practising in spite of such prohibition. The magistrate dealt with the case by reprimand.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

In June, 1933, the number of health visitors in this section was 23, besides one whose time was devoted to work in connection with diphtheria prophylaxis, and three whose duties were entirely in connection with tuberculosis. In addition there were the Chief Lady Inspector, the Social Welfare Investigator, and the Supervisor of Midwives. The work of the Health Visitors is primarily educational and preventive in nature. Some of their duties are given below:—

1. Visits to houses where births have occurred. In the cases attended by a trained midwife, the visit is postponed until after the tenth day, when the attendance of the midwife has ordinarily ceased, but in the cases attended by uncertificated persons, the visit is made as soon as possible after the birth, to see that all is well with the mother and child. Advice is given as to the proper care and feeding of the infant and the mother is invited to bring her baby to the nearest centre as soon as she is able.

2. Visits are also made in connection with protected infants, i.e., those children under 7 years of age who, not being in the care of their own parents or near relatives, are under the supervision of the resident magistrate (Children's Protection Act No. 25 of 1913). The health visitors report on these children every three months, and their reports are forwarded to the magistrate.

3. Visits are made to expectant mothers wherever possible, to advise and assist them in making arrangements for their confinements, and to supplement the work of the pre-natal clinic.

4. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, etc., are visited and advice given where necessary as to nursing and precautions to be taken.

5. Investigations are made for the purposes of assessment of fees in certain cases admitted to the City Hospital and enquiries made into indigent cases of confinement where fees are payable to a medical practitioner called in by a midwife under the Council's scheme.

6. Each Health Visitor also assists at certain of the sessions of the Welfare Centre in her area.

The following table shows the number of visits made during 1932-33 and previous years by the Health Visitors, including the special health visitors for tuberculosis and diphtheria prophylaxis and the Supervisor of Midwives:—

Description of Visits Classified.	Number of Visits.									
	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
Visits to houses where births have occurred..	9,649	10,029	10,510	9,637	9,504	8,657	7,933	7,270	7,496	7,058
Subsequent visits to houses where births have occurred ..	35,558	31,951	34,334	31,405	29,473	27,706	27,498	21,863	22,855	22,365
Visits to houses where deaths under 5 years of age have occurred	457	466	226	166	327	293	278	163	145	1,637
Visits to expectant mothers	2,278	1,713	1,381	762	980	195	—	—	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Protected Infants	3,123	3,166	3,229	2,699	2,479	2,102	1,966	1,638	1,791	337
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	6,624	6,265	6,450	5,234	8,026	5,741	4,003	1,793	2,193	1,778
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Puerperal Fever ..	74	69	96	82	93	84	84	69	46	31
Visits <i>re</i> Measles ..	8	56	125	38	75	72	202	24	22	236
Visits <i>re</i> Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	41	—	3
Visits <i>re</i> Whooping Cough	76	34	99	14	4	28	40	13	19	70
Visits <i>re</i> Diarrhoea ..	11	37	23	8	27	37	80	69	27	8
Visits <i>re</i> Chicken Pox ..	18	26	24	25	29	51	18	10	13	9
Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	845	927	1,058	615	510	476	397	343	200	76
Visits <i>re</i> Pneumonia ..	309	461	365	366	445	477	380	266	228	—
Visits <i>re</i> Trachoma ..	12	13	11	40	22	16	8	8	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Influenza ..	22	264	268	631	555	488	262	269	406	3
Visits <i>re</i> Diphtheria Immunization ..	1,756	1,666	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Midwives ..	1,118	1,434	1,118	748	1,186	1,333	947	1,158	602	439
Visits to Schools ..	161	138	64	46	106	58	63	13	3	2
Visits to School Children	1,098	567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visits to Shops and Factories	147	165	188	125	—	140	81	27	58	86
Visits to Nursing Homes	31	29	48	11	33	24	27	—	2	23
Visits <i>re</i> Verminous Persons	3	10	12	39	63	19	15	11	23	—
Visits <i>re</i> Dental Treatment	258	273	191	87	75	—	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	5,731	4,216	4,232	2,499	1,762	3,241	2,618	1,179	630	427
Investigation of cases for the Board of Aid ..	—	—	—	—	—	270	396	—	—	—
Visits by Social Welfare Investigator	4,166	3,373	4,541	3,782	2,517	1,924	—	—	—	—
Total visits	73,533	67,348	68,593	59,059	58,291	53,432	47,301	36,227	36,759	34,588
Complaints referred to Chief Health Inspector	9	27	28	28	29	81	83	113	121	73

SOCIAL WELFARE INVESTIGATOR.

In connection with the Maternal and Child Welfare section, many cases come to the notice of medical officers and health visitors which require advice and guidance from the social and moral standpoint, especially in connection with the unmarried mother.

A record of the work done by the Social Welfare Investigator for the year 1932-33 is given below:—

New cases investigated	1,107
Visits to institutions	864
Visits to cases	2,229
Visits to Government offices	190
Other visits	1,026
Total visits	4,309
Office consultations	1,981

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Nine Maternal and Child Welfare Centres are maintained, viz.:—

- City Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown.
- Aspeling Street, Capetown.
- St. James Street, Woodstock.
- Norfolk Road, Maitland.
- Lawrence Road, Athlone.

Station Road, Claremont.
 Lansdowne Hall, Lansdowne.
 Town Hall, Wynberg.
 Retreat Road, Retreat.

At these centres 48 weekly medical sessions per week were being held at the end of the year under report, as follows:—

<i>Infant Consultations.</i>					
Keerom Street	..		Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
			Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Aspeling Street	..		Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Thursdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Fridays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
Woodstock	..	..	Mondays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
			Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
			Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Maitland	..	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Natives (1).
			Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
Athlone	..	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Thursdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
Claremont	..	..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Fridays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
Lansdowne	..	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans (1).
			Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
Wynberg	..	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Retreat	..	..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans (2).
			Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
<i>Pre-natal Clinics.</i>					
Aspeling Street	..		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
			Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans & Non-Europeans(3).
Woodstock	..	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
			Fridays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
Maitland	..	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Athlone	..	..	Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans
Claremont	..	..	Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Wynberg	..	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Retreat	..	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans (2).
<i>Dental Clinic.</i>					
Woodstock	..	..	Tue-days	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
			Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
<i>School Clinic.</i>					
Woodstock (Ophthalmic session)			Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
			Fridays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
Claremont	..	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
			Thursdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.

(1) These two sessions are both open weekly, a health visitor being in attendance, but are attended by the medical officer twice a month each only.

(2) There is one session only at Retreat on Thursday mornings, open both as an infant consultation and a pre-natal clinic. The medical officer attends twice a month only.

(3) For patients of the Jane Waterston Memorial Training School for Midwives.

The next table shows the attendances (classified for race) made at the infant consultations, pre-natal clinics, school clinics and dinners held at the nine centres during the year 1932-33:—

Centre.	Race.	Infant Consultations.			Pre-natal Clinics.		School Clinics.		Dinners for Children under school age, and Nursing and Expectant Mothers.	
		First Attendances.		Total Attendances.	Attendances.		Attendances.		Attendances.	
		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.		First.	Total.	First.	Total.	Adults.	Children.
12, Keerom St., Cape Town.	Eur.	185	127	4,126					861	1,381
	Non-Eur.	364	135	5,303					4,912	6,954
	Total.	549	262	9,429					5,773	8,335
Aspeling Street, Cape Town.	Eur.				22	60				
	Non-Eur.	1,156	1,103	18,325	655	2,380			7,225	20,670
	Total.	1,156	1,103	18,325	677	2,440			7,225	20,670
Maitland ..	Eur.	143	142	3,322	63	204			952	2,583
	Non-Eur.	487	262	7,723	237	1,009			3,419	5,265
	Total.	630	404	11,045	300	1,213			4,371	7,848
Salt River ..	Eur.	431	308	9,806	246	1,074	1,152	2,698	3,421	6,640
	Non-Eur.	561	374	11,656	403	1,309	188	284	3,971	9,661
	Total.	992	682	21,462	649	2,383	1,340	2,982	7,392	16,301
Athlone ..	Eur.	9	9	522	13	54			9	19
	Non-Eur.	584	371	9,747	260	1,459			5,285	12,181
	Total.	593	380	10,269	273	1,513			5,294	12,200
Claremont ..	Eur.	102	118	3,202	56	157	531	2,258	121	305
	Non-Eur.	299	240	5,817	178	720	852	2,577	2,147	6,897
	Total.	401	358	9,019	234	877	1,383	4,835	2,268	18,202
Lansdowne ..	Eur.	28	45	621					265	347
	Non-Eur.	106	145	3,817					1,642	5,799
	Total.	134	190	4,468					1,907	6,146
Wynberg ..	Eur.	118	94	2,596	35	165			834	1,902
	Non-Eur.	416	283	6,582	202	794			5,846	13,461
	Total.	534	377	9,178	237	959			6,680	15,363
Retreat ..	Eur.	42	33	1,193	17	44			40	132
	Non-Eur.	298	194	6,675	221	1,182			2,371	5,827
	Total.	340	227	7,868	238	1,226			2,411	5,959
Total ..	Eur.	1,058	876	25,388	452	1,758	1,683	4,956	6,503	13,309
	Non-Eur.	4,271	3,107	75,675	2,156	8,853	1,040	2,861	36,818	86,715
	Total.	5,329	3,983	101,063	2,608	10,611	2,723	7,817	43,321	100,024

Reference has already been made to the rapid expansion of the work at the Aspeling Street centre which was opened in May, 1932. By the end of June, 1933, five infant consultations and two pre-natal clinics were being held there weekly.

The Lansdowne centre was transferred on 14th December, 1932, to the Lansdowne Hall, which the Council had purchased for the purpose.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

On the occasion of the Health Visitor's call, each mother is invited to bring her baby to the centre for advice as to feeding and medical supervision. The health of the children is supervised in this way from birth up to school age.

The work in this connection aims at being preventive and educational in nature; minor ailments only are dealt with, and cases of illness are referred either to the family doctor or, in cases of poverty, to the out-patient departments or dispensaries.

A medical officer is in attendance and certain of the health visitors of the district are present at each session.

Valuable help has been given at every centre during the year by voluntary workers to whom thanks are due.

At the end of the year under review 32 infant consultations were being held weekly. Details in regard to these are given in the table on page 57. During the year 9,312 children were registered as new cases, and the total attendances of children at the infant consultations numbered 101,063. Details are shown in the table on page 58.

Of the 9,312 children registered as new cases, 5,329 (1,058 European and 4,271 non-European) were under one year of age at the time of their first attendance, and 3,983 (876 European and 3,107 non-European) were over one year of age at that time.

From the beginning of 1933 a record was kept of new cases who were resident outside of the municipal area. During the period 1st January to 30th June, 1933, the number of such cases was 162 (36 European and 126 non-European). These are included in the total of 9,312 above. Of the 36 European new cases 24 were under one year of age and 12 over. Of the 126 non-European, 66 were under one year of age and 60 over.

Making a similar correction for the first half of the year under report the number of children under one year of age resident in the Municipality who were brought to the infant consultations for the first time was equal to 59 per cent. of the registered births (40 per cent. in the case of Europeans and 67 per cent. in the case of non-Europeans).

Attention is also called to the advisory sessions for European infants, held by the Capetown Mothercraft Training Centre, Claremont (see page 62).

The number of attendances at the infant consultations is shown in the following table over a period of five years:—

Centre.	1932-1933	1931-1932	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Capetown	9,429	11,747	10,878	10,740	10,602
Aspeling Street	18,352	553			
Maitland	11,045	9,354	7,206	5,511	4,761
Salt River	21,462	20,704	19,895	17,154	10,067
Athlone	10,269	7,271	8,403	6,284	2,949
Claremont	9,019	7,568	6,143	5,449	4,339
Lansdowne	4,468	514			
Wynberg	9,178	9,479	7,220	6,614	4,770
Retreat	7,868	6,923	5,048	6,105	4,021
Totals ..	101,063	74,113	64,702	57,407	41,509

Dried milk for children who cannot be fed by their mothers is supplied at the centres under the direction of the medical officers and cost prices are charged, but in the cases of poverty it is supplied at part-cost or free. Fresh milk is also supplied for older children when ordered by the medical officers. Such medicines as may be ordered are supplied on similar terms.

In the year ended 30th June, 1933, 1,923 new cases were supplied with dried milk and 39,708 lbs. of dried milk were issued. 2,836 pints of fresh milk were also issued. The cost of the dried milk was £2,982 1s. 4d., and of the fresh milk £35 9s. 1d. The amount paid by the mothers in respect of dried milk, fresh milk and medicines amounted to £538 13s. 1d.

PRE-NATAL CLINICS.

At the end of the year under review, nine pre-natal clinics per week were held at seven of the Centres in addition to a session that is both an infant consultation and a pre-natal clinic. Details are given in the table on page 57.

One of these weekly clinics, instituted in March, 1933, at the Aspeling Street centre, is for expectant mothers who have booked for confinement by the Jane Waterston Memorial Training School for Midwives. This is staffed by the Medical Officer, Matron and students of the Training School and not by the Council's officials. The patients are accorded the same facilities as those attending the ordinary clinics of the Council. The new cases at this weekly clinic up to the 30th June, 1933, numbered 198 (7 European and 191 non-European) and the total attendances 682 (17 European, 665 non-European). The figures are incorporated in the totals given for the centre in this report.

Expectant mothers are invited to attend the pre-natal clinics, where they are examined in order to ensure if possible a normal delivery for mother and baby. Enquiries are made as to their arrangements for the confinement, and assistance and advice given where necessary.

In necessitous cases dinners are provided for expectant mothers at the centres. Anti-venereal treatment is provided at the pre-natal clinics, especially for the prevention and cure of congenital syphilis. (See page 84.)

Where in-patient treatment is required for diseases associated with pregnancy this is available for non-European women at St. Monica's Home, to which medical officers may refer cases, the Corporation paying an annual subsidy to the Home for this service.

During the year 2,608 expectant mothers were registered as new cases at the pre-natal clinics, and the total attendances numbered 10,611. Details are shown in the table on page 58.

From the beginning of 1933 a record was kept of new cases who were resident outside of the municipal area. During the period 1st January to 30th June, 1933, the number of such cases was 36 (3 European and 33 non-European). They are included in the total of 2,608 above.

DENTAL CLINIC.

The dental clinic is held at the Woodstock centre. Pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers are referred for treatment by the medical officers from the various centres throughout the Municipality.

Three sessions are held weekly, one for Europeans and two for non-Europeans, taken by part-time dentists, and an anaesthetist assists when required.

No charge is made for extractions and fillings, but free dentures are not ordinarily supplied. A voluntary fund is, however, maintained for the supply of dentures at a low cost to women attending the clinic who would otherwise be unable to obtain them. These dentures are fitted by the Council's dentists who conduct the clinic and the amounts paid by the women cover the cost of material and of the services of the dental mechanics. In the year under review thirteen dentures were supplied.

Below is a table of the work done at the dental clinic:—

				European.			Non-European.			Total.			
				Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total	
ATTENDANCES.				First	149	501	650	615	720	1,335	764	1,221	1,985
				Other	156	172	328	260	61	321	416	233	649
				Total	305	673	978	875	781	1,656	1,180	1,454	2,634
Extractions only.	Under General Anaesthetic ..	Persons ..	185	548	733	787	753	1,540	972	1,301	2,273		
		Teeth	1,353	3,297	4,650	6,626	5,025	11,651	7,979	8,322	16,301		
	Without General Anaesthetic ..	Persons ..	1	6	7	3	5	8	4	11	15		
		Teeth	1	8	9	4	10	14	5	18	23		
Fillings only			Persons ..	9	68	77	3	4	7	12	72	84	
			Teeth	8	75	83	8	17	25	16	92	108	
Scalings only			Persons ..	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	
Extractions and Fillings Combined.	Teeth extracted under General Anaesthetic.	Persons ..	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	
		Teeth	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	3		
	Teeth extracted without General Anaesthetic.	Persons ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1		
		Teeth	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2		
	Teeth filled ..		.. ..	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	3	4
Dressings			Persons ..	9	3	12	1	—	1	10	3	13	
			Teeth	9	9	18	1	—	1	10	9	19	
Persons Examined only				16	46	62	28	17	45	44	63	107	
Persons Interviewed only				5	—	5	1	1	2	6	1	7	
Attendances for Denture only				69	—	69	36	—	36	105	—	105	
Persons refused treatment				2	1	3	7	—	7	9	1	10	
Persons supplied with Dentures.. ..				8	—	8	5	—	5	13	—	13	

PROVISION OF DINNERS.

Dinners are served daily except Saturdays and Sundays to indigent children and nursing and expectant mothers at all the centres on the recommendation of the medical officers. Malnutrition amongst young children is very prevalent and these dinners are of great value in ensuring one good meal a day. The recipients of a course of dinners have shown a marked improvement in their physical condition and general health.

In the year under review the number of dinners given amounted to 143,345. Details are given in the table on page 58.

In the calendar year 1933 the cost amounted to 2.2 pence per dinner. This figure includes the cost of food, extra staff engaged on account of the dinners, and fuel at six centres. It does not include current for the electric stoves at three of the centres, nor the wages of the ordinary members of the staff who may assist in connection with the dinners. Gifts in kind have been received and the services of the mothers themselves are also utilized as much as possible.

As already mentioned, a dining hall was added to the Woodstock centre for this purpose and opened in July, 1932; and a similar addition to the Maitland centre was completed after the close of the year under review.

MASSAGE AND EXERCISE CLINICS.

The weekly class for breathing and remedial exercises at the Woodstock centre has been continued during the year. 41 sessions were held during the year under review and the new cases numbered 99 and the total attendances 499.

A second weekly clinic was started in March, 1933, at the Aspelng Street centre. Up to the 30th June, 1933, 13 sessions were held, the new cases numbered 13 and the total attendances 57.

Mrs. Adamson and Miss Haggard, who are qualified masseuses, undertake the work of these two clinics on a voluntary basis, and their services are much appreciated.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

By arrangement with the Provincial Administration four school clinic sessions a week are held during school terms at the Council's welfare centres. Two of these, for European and non-European children respectively, are held at the Claremont centre. At the Woodstock centre there is one weekly clinic for European children and a weekly ophthalmic clinic for children of both races. At each session a medical officer is in attendance and one or more health visitors assisted by voluntary helpers.

The cost of the clinics, including the salary of one health visitor, is repaid to the City Council by the Provincial Administration. No charge is made for the use of the premises. The health visitor follows up cases in their own homes.

The attendances have not been confined to children from the Capetown municipal area. This has been the case especially in regard to the ophthalmic clinic, to which many children come by appointment from schools outside of Capetown.

Spectacles have been supplied by a firm of opticians at cheap prices to children for whom they have been ordered by the ophthalmologist. To assist parents, payment by instalments has been arranged and in cases of indigency the price has been reduced or remitted.

Children needing other specialist attention, particularly nose, ear and throat cases, have been dealt with by reference to the hospital out-patient departments. Cases needing dental treatment are referred to the dental clinic of the Capetown Free Dispensary and to private dentists.

Admission to convalescent homes has been obtained for a number of children suffering from undernourishment and debility.

A large number of children attending the clinics are found to be suffering from the effects of underfeeding.

The work done during the year ended 30th June, 1933, is shown by the following figures:—

	General School Clinic.			Ophthalmic Clinic.		
	European.	Non-European.	Total.	European.	Non-European.	Total.
Number of new cases ..	1,320	852	2,172	363	188	551
Total attendances	4,339	2,577	6,916	617	284	901
Number of Clinics held ..			136			41
Children fitted with spectacles:—						
Full-paying				66	28	94
Part-paying				20	16	36
Free				68	37	105

CAPETOWN MOTHERCRAFT TRAINING CENTRE.

The Capetown Mothercraft Training Centre, Bowwood Road, Claremont, holds Advisory Sessions for European infants at the Centre (Bowwood Road, Claremont), at the Town Hall, Sea Point, at the Library, Camps Bay, at Mossop Hall, Roseberry Road, Mowbray, and at Pinelands outside of the Municipality. At these sessions the mothers are interviewed by a trained Mothercraft nurse and advised as to the feeding, etc., of the infant. This voluntary work is a useful addition to that of the Council's centres, because it reaches a different class of European mother and serves certain areas where there is no Council centre. The following statement of the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1933, has been kindly supplied by the Matron, Miss A. Mitchell.

Voluntary Centre.	No. of Sessions in the year.	No. of new cases (infants).	Total attendances (infants).
Bowwood Road, Claremont ..	149	243	4,245
Sea Point	48	89	1,637
Camps Bay	25	15	315
Mowbray	12	16	236

Expectant mothers are also given individual advisory interviews by a mothercraft nurse at the Mothercraft Training Centre. Ten expectant mothers received instructions during the year.

The Mothercraft Training Centre has wards for European infants suffering from dietetic disorders who need in-patient treatment, and also for nursing mothers needing in-patient treatment as such. During the year 1932-33 out of the 192 infants admitted 138 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 19.6 days. Out of 86 nursing mothers admitted 61 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 11.6 days. Of the total of 277 patients, including non-Capetown residents, 143 paid full fees, 82 paid reduced fees and 52 were non-paying cases.

The centre is a training school for mothercraft (Athlone) and nursery (Good Hope) nurses. During the year 25 registered nurses or midwives took the former certificate and 8 young women, not trained nurses, the latter.

SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

Medical Staff.—Dr. A. Meyer succeeded Dr. A. Stewart as Assistant Medical Officer for medical poor relief, Dr. Stewart remaining in the Department as second Assistant Medical Officer of Health in a temporary capacity.

The positions of Senior and Junior House Physicians at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases were held respectively by Dr. A. Kirshner and Dr. Joan van der Horst from 1st August, 1932, to 31st January, 1933, and by Dr. C. Hutchinson and Dr. G. B. van Schalkwyk from 1st February, 1933, to 31st July, 1933.

Health Inspectors.—Major G. S. Chedburn, Chief Health Inspector, retired on pension on the 7th April, 1933. Major Chedburn had occupied this position for over 14 years. Mr. F. Cerff, personal assistant to the Chief Health Inspector, was promoted to the position of Chief Health Inspector on 8th April, 1933, when Mr. B. W. Russell, Divisional Health Inspector, was appointed as personal assistant and Mr. E. F. Bell, Health Inspector, was promoted to the position of Divisional Health Inspector.

Health Visitors.—Miss E. M. Hamer, Miss M. A. Thornton, Mrs. D. S. Mathew and Miss A. B. Schonken joined the staff of health visitors on 4th October, 1932, 10th October, 1932, 20th March, 1933, and 1st May, 1933. Miss H. M. Rowland resigned from the service on 30th April, 1933.

HEALTH INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

On 30th June, 1933, the staff of Health Inspectors included the Chief Health Inspector, Assistant to the Chief Health Inspector, 5 Divisional Health Inspectors, 15 District Health Inspectors, 2 Health Inspectors for dairies, 2 Rodent Inspectors, and 6 Assistant Health Inspectors.

In addition to the foregoing inspectorial staff, there is a staff of ratcatchers, which, at the end of the year under report, consisted of 11 men and 4 youths; 2 labourers who assist the Health Inspectors in drain testing, and a staff of attendants of both sexes at the public sanitary conveniences, who are referred to on page 78.

A Meat Inspector, who is responsible for the inspection of meat imported into the Municipality and holds the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and for Meat and Food Inspectors, is also attached to the Department.

Besides the staff set out above there are two Removal Inspectors, 2 chauffeurs, and one labourer, whose duty it is to remove cases of infectious disease to hospital and carry out the subsequent disinfection of premises and articles, and one mechanic and one labourer in charge of the disinfection plant. The work done by this staff is referred to on page 30.

There are also 6 chauffeurs for the 5 departmental cars and the departmental delivery van.

The inspections made by the male Health Inspectors (other than the Meat Inspector and Rodent Inspectors) during the year under review are indicated by the following figures:—

Inspections made :

Public markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,440
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,888
Dealers and General Dealers' Shops (Food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,128
Dealers and General Dealers' Shops (no Food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,244
Fish and Poultry Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,570
Bakers' Shops (without Bakehouses)	..	..	..	..	..	..	281
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	634
Milk Shops (Purveyors of Milk)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,703
Ice Cream Purveyors and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	936
Tea Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,695
Cafés	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,717
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	952
Eating Houses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,055
Residential Hotels and Boarding Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,378
Aerated Water Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Other Places where Food is manufactured..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
Hawkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,270
Hawkers' Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	767
Butchers' Carts and Carriers	..	..	..	..	..	..	775
Milk Delivery Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,378
Fish Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Bakers' Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Ice Cream Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Side Shows	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Theatres and Bioscopes	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
Billiard Saloons	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	118

Inspections made :

Tenement Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,023
Other House Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,696
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,618
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	257
Mattress Makers and Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
Other Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,903
Courts, Lanes and Alleys	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,068
Open Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,476
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Horse Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,158
Dairy Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,273
Cattle Dealers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Visits made in connection with Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,288
Hackney Carriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Standing Water, Catchpits, etc., <i>re</i> Mosquitoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	844
Sites or Premises <i>re</i> Deposited Plans	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Public Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,260
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	425
Washhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,837
							<u>144,376</u>

Particulars in connection with visits recorded in the above inspections :

Visits to premises where action was taken in connection with rodent infestation	..	..	..	..	..	112
Visits at which premises were disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	6
Drain Tests carried out	..	..	..	..	..	397
Visits where enquiries were made <i>re</i> Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	12

The notices served by Health Inspectors during the year under review are enumerated below :—

Proceedings begun by :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	2,977
Written request notices	..	..	..	..	..	211
Formal written notices	..	..	..	..	..	6,097
Total proceedings begun	..	..	..	..	..	<u>9,285</u>

Verbal notices which had to be followed by written notice .. 641

Total notices served :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	2,977
Request notices	..	..	..	..	..	216
Formal notices	..	..	..	..	..	6,891
Final notices	..	..	..	..	..	2,119
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>12,203</u>

The items dealt with in the cases in which proceedings were begun by notice are as follows:—

Number of Items.	Drainage and Water Supply.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
		1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
1.	Drains, Defective (<i>re</i> Rats)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
2.	" Defective	12	11	11	41	15	14	17	16	20	10	3	12	4	5	13	204
3.	" Choked	14	1	2	5	3	11	9	2	3	4	4	7	-	34	3	102
4.	" Provide	-	-	-	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	17
5.	Inspection Chambers and Covers, Defective	2	4	1	11	4	14	5	7	3	5	-	1	2	4	2	65
6.	" " Provide	3	13	8	27	10	20	33	29	29	10	6	12	15	4	5	224
7.	Traps—Drainage, Defective	5	5	8	19	4	36	23	13	30	5	2	-	1	10	8	169
8.	" " Choked	2	-	-	3	-	4	16	5	2	-	1	1	-	13	1	48
9.	" " Provide	2	-	1	4	5	10	10	9	12	1	2	2	-	1	3	62
10.	Soil and Vent Pipes, Defective	1	1	4	10	3	25	9	4	2	1	2	2	-	5	3	72
11.	" " Provide	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
12.	" " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13.	Air Inlets to Drain, Defective	4	5	6	21	2	9	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	3	68
14.	" " Provide	5	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
15.	" " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Water Closets and Privies, Defective	-	9	1	-	1	7	3	4	3	-	3	-	1	1	2	35
17.	" " Cleanse	2	16	3	1	11	2	7	18	4	-	12	-	3	2	2	83
18.	" " Provide	5	3	-	7	1	9	6	5	6	2	14	8	73	1	3	143
19.	Urinals, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	9
20.	" " Cleanse	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	14
21.	" " Provide	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
22.	Slop-Closets, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
23.	" " Cleanse	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
24.	" " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
25.	Water Closet Pans, Defective	2	2	5	10	5	20	7	6	13	3	1	3	3	1	5	86
26.	" " Cleanse	4	3	2	1	4	28	37	5	6	2	4	-	1	4	14	115
27.	" " Provide	1	16	9	18	2	29	58	35	35	12	9	6	8	1	10	249
28.	Closet Seats, Provide or Repair	2	25	5	8	3	15	6	15	22	11	3	7	3	6	4	135
29.	" " Cleanse	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	10
30.	Closet Floors, Defective	-	-	2	3	-	34	10	8	12	3	3	4	-	4	5	88
31.	" " Cleanse	-	2	-	4	3	3	4	4	5	-	6	-	2	5	11	49
32.	" " Provide or Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	32	-	-	34
33.	Closet Pails, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	107	3	14	126
34.	Flushing Cisterns and Pipes, Defective	12	15	23	33	13	71	71	18	31	21	5	4	12	14	22	365
35.	" " Provide	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12
36.	Sinks or Washhand Basins, Defective	2	1	-	-	-	8	2	11	32	-	4	1	1	-	1	63
37.	" " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
38.	" " Provide	-	4	1	4	-	2	2	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	20
39.	Baths, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40.	" " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
41.	Sink or Bath Wastes, Defective	13	6	3	31	5	53	39	41	28	9	9	3	15	5	10	270
42.	" " " Choked	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
43.	" " " Provide	2	4	1	10	6	5	11	5	19	7	6	1	5	1	14	97
44.	Washing Areas, Defective	3	1	1	-	1	7	-	4	39	25	3	16	23	1	29	153
45.	" " Provide	21	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	19	42	2	7	2	1	2	106
46.	Open Channels, Defective	7	1	-	3	-	1	1	12	9	9	15	13	7	1	3	82
47.	" " Provide	1	12	-	-	2	8	-	24	19	4	4	8	19	5	-	106
48.	Catchpits, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.	" " Empty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	" " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51.	" " Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.	Water Supply, Provide	-	8	11	11	6	10	7	11	11	22	10	11	50	4	14	186
53.	" " Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4
54.	Water Tanks and Covers, Defective	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
55.	" " " Cleanse	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
56.	" " " Provide	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
57.	" " " Remove	1	2	4	3	1	9	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	26
58.	Water Pipes and Fittings, Defective or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Choked	4	-	10	9	7	3	4	9	5	5	6	5	5	-	18	90
59.	" " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
60.	Stercus Removals, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	58	3	13	77
Total Items		139	179	126	302	125	491	421	347	432	224	147	141	462	161	243	3,945

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Number of Items.	Domestic Dwellings.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
		1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
1.	Rat Proofing, Provide	6	2	4	4	14	8	4	1	6	13	1	3	2	3	2	73
2.	Rats, Destroy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3.	„ Other remedies for prevention ..	38	6	10	27	35	24	10	8	23	26	4	7	6	11	24	259
4.	Roofs, Defective	5	61	59	63	12	210	176	44	74	49	37	30	29	11	30	890
5.	Roofs, Gutting & Downpipes, Defective ..	4	19	19	30	8	144	131	39	53	22	25	25	18	9	9	555
6.	„ „ „ Provide ..	—	1	—	1	1	1	9	7	17	5	13	2	11	1	3	72
7.	Balconies and Stoops, Defective ..	1	7	9	6	1	11	7	1	4	2	—	2	4	—	2	57
8.	„ „ „ Cleanse ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Walls, Defective	18	82	53	101	22	426	252	190	163	73	50	73	59	9	53	1,624
10.	„ Damp	8	4	6	4	8	47	11	14	37	8	15	2	23	1	4	192
11.	„ Cleanse	5	95	8	43	21	361	219	55	105	25	78	3	7	3	84	1,112
12.	„ Colourwash	5	100	46	50	12	389	229	71	100	31	44	29	8	3	82	1,199
13.	Floors, Defective	14	60	82	93	18	148	210	107	178	40	63	72	44	4	78	1,211
14.	„ Cleanse	—	27	1	—	10	19	25	6	7	1	36	1	1	2	—	136
15.	„ Provide	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
16.	Doors, Defective	2	26	13	17	4	76	59	29	41	13	10	6	12	1	13	322
17.	„ Provide	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	5	4	—	2	—	3	1	—	19
18.	Doorway, to be bricked up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
19.	Windows, Defective	2	67	38	38	4	309	150	61	131	36	34	39	47	3	32	991
20.	„ Provide	—	2	5	7	—	86	20	14	13	2	11	4	1	3	2	170
21.	Ventilating Inlets, Defective	1	1	1	5	4	8	6	2	6	2	3	7	4	—	1	51
22.	„ „ Provide	2	3	4	3	1	30	14	19	29	4	10	3	4	1	1	128
23.	Rooms, Cleanse or Disinfect	—	43	9	11	1	37	18	16	12	9	14	1	5	4	1	181
24.	„ Not to be used as living	11	7	15	26	8	56	11	21	9	3	17	5	10	3	8	210
25.	Overcrowding, to abate	—	74	1	2	—	10	19	9	3	2	1	4	3	2	4	134
26.	Yard, Cleanse	6	22	4	5	14	8	19	8	12	10	72	6	5	21	17	229
27.	Yard Paving, Defective	28	76	64	85	18	255	255	92	155	45	51	27	17	6	21	1,195
28.	„ „ Provide	—	—	—	1	—	9	3	7	3	1	1	4	—	1	—	30
29.	Refuse, Remove	30	39	18	53	58	122	63	44	55	31	106	17	6	37	24	703
30.	Shed or Outhouses, Defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	„ „ Cleanse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
32.	„ „ Remove	—	—	—	—	1	11	13	12	13	—	17	2	4	—	3	76
33.	Receptacles (Refuse), Defective	1	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	14
34.	„ „ Provide	8	15	7	6	3	5	9	9	9	1	2	3	—	2	1	80
35.	„ „ Improper position ..	1	—	—	1	26	1	1	3	11	4	3	3	—	1	—	55
36.	Premises or Rooms, Unfit for human habitation	3	3	—	3	3	26	17	6	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	67
37.	Stairs and Steps, Defective	—	7	1	7	—	19	3	1	3	—	1	—	6	—	5	53
38.	„ „ Cleanse	—	1	—	—	2	4	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	16
39.	„ „ Provide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Animals, Kept in dirty state	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
41.	„ A Nuisance	4	15	6	2	9	12	5	5	5	—	14	2	—	—	—	79
42.	Poultry, A nuisance	13	14	4	22	20	23	26	15	16	10	2	8	1	11	3	182
43.	Poultry Houses, Cleanse	2	—	—	—	9	1	—	2	9	8	77	1	—	8	—	117
44.	„ „ Provide	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
45.	„ „ Remove	—	2	—	1	2	13	—	7	2	3	5	—	1	1	—	37
46.	Fly nuisance, Abate	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	14
47.	Mosquito Nuisance, Abate	6	—	5	2	—	1	1	3	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	23
48.	Caretaker, Provide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Kitchen Accommodation, Provide ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
50.	„ „ Cleanse	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total Items		230	883	492	721	357	2916	1999	938	1314	482	831	396	344	166	508	12,577

Number of Items.	Shops, Factories and Business Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
		1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
1.	Rat Proofing, Provide	3	3	7	3	3	5	2	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	3	38
2.	Rats, Destroy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3.	„ other remedies for prevention ..	8	7	11	5	6	9	1	2	2	6	-	-	-	2	5	64
4.	Roofs, Defective	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	9
5.	„ Gutting and Downpipes, Defective	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
6.	„ „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Balconies and Stoops, Defective ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
8.	„ „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
9.	Walls, Defective	-	3	-	2	-	28	4	11	5	2	-	-	1	1	3	60
10.	„ To Tile	-	2	3	1	1	5	2	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	-	23
11.	„ Cleanse	5	32	4	5	13	92	43	45	57	1	13	-	7	4	19	340
12.	„ Colourwash	6	19	2	1	4	64	13	46	39	1	1	3	7	2	11	219
13.	Floors, Defective	-	1	2	1	-	9	2	6	7	2	-	1	2	-	3	36
14.	„ Cleanse	1	11	5	2	12	29	50	12	30	-	10	-	1	6	10	179
15.	„ Provide or Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
16.	Doors, Defective	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	12
17.	„ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
18.	Doorways, to be bricked up	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
19.	Windows, Defective	-	-	1	1	1	5	3	4	5	2	-	1	2	-	1	26
20.	„ Provide	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	9
21.	Ventilating Inlets, Defective	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
22.	„ „ Provide	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
23.	Rooms, Cleanse	1	1	-	1	4	1	3	5	6	-	3	4	-	2	-	31
24.	„ not to be used as living	-	3	2	6	1	2	3	12	2	-	7	2	4	4	2	50
25.	Overcrowding, to abate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Yard, Cleanse	4	3	4	2	29	2	9	-	3	1	3	1	8	6	7	82
27.	Yard Paving, Defective	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	18
28.	„ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
29.	Refuse, Remove	11	18	4	18	18	42	34	24	23	3	11	4	21	10	13	254
30.	Shed or Out-houses, Defective ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	„ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	„ „ Remove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	11
33.	Refuse Receptacles, Defective ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	7
34.	„ „ Provide	3	15	11	6	7	9	6	5	6	-	2	2	6	5	1	84
35.	„ „ Improper Position	1	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	14
36.	Premises or Rooms, Unfit for human habitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
37.	Stairs and Steps, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
38.	„ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.	„ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40.	Fittings, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
41.	„ Cleanse	-	1	1	1	1	26	8	18	10	-	6	-	1	2	2	77
42.	Utensils, Defective	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
43.	„ Cleanse	-	1	3	-	-	4	5	10	4	-	6	4	1	-	1	39
44.	„ Provide	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	13
45.	Clothing, Provide	1	3	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	13
46.	„ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
47.	Flies and Dirt, protect food against ..	8	6	8	1	8	13	47	6	9	3	1	2	5	14	5	136
48.	Food, Stored improperly	-	-	11	5	1	1	8	8	7	-	4	-	-	1	3	49
49.	„ Refrain from handling while ill or suffering with sores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Wrapping Meat in Newspaper, to refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51.	Fish Curing, Refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
52.	Premises, Refrain from using	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53.	Dressing Rooms, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
54.	Rooms, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total Items		56	131	90	73	120	359	260	241	242	26	81	37	77	72	95	1,960

Number of Items.	Stable Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
		1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
1.	Rat Proofing, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Rats, Destroy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	„ other remedies for prevention ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
4.	Roofs, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Guttering and Downpipes, Defective ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	„ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
7.	Stable Premises, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
8.	„ „ Cleanse	-	2	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	13	-	1	-	1	36
9.	Walls, Defective	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	17
10.	„ to be made higher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	„ Cleanse	-	6	-	1	-	27	2	3	5	1	14	-	2	-	-	67
12.	„ Colourwash	-	3	-	1	2	23	2	2	5	1	14	-	1	-	6	60
13.	Floors, Defective	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	7	1	5	-	2	-	1	24
14.	„ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	5	6	40	1	3	-	7	-	2	-	2	66
15.	„ Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Lighting, Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
17.	Ventilation, Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18.	Manure Receptacle, Defective	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	14
19.	„ „ Provide	1	1	-	1	1	11	41	-	4	2	-	2	11	5	12	92
20.	„ „ Remove	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	12
21.	„ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Manure, Remove	3	2	23	2	3	11	43	25	13	1	32	5	15	13	24	215
23.	Premises, not to be used as stables ..	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	2	3	1	5	1	7	1	11	38
24.	„ not to be used for human habitation ..	-	2	-	2	-	3	2	6	-	-	9	-	-	1	4	29
25.	Glanders, etc., Cleanse and Disinfect ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Yard, Cleanse	-	-	5	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	1	1	16
27.	Yard Paving, Defective	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
28.	„ „ Provide	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
29.	Refuse, Remove	-	-	2	1	-	12	3	7	1	1	5	-	2	3	1	38
30.	Shed or Outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	„ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
32.	„ „ Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
33.	Kraal, Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
34.	„ Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	„ Refrain from using	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	5
36.	Water Troughs, Defective or provide ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
37.	„ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Milk Room, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.	„ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
40.	„ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	„ Fly Proof	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
42.	Milk Utensils, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.	„ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
44.	„ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
45.	Aprons and Overalls, Provide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3	1	4	-	15
46.	„ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Flies and Dirt, Protect against	-	1	-	1	-	4	34	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	45
48.	Boiler Room, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
49.	„ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	„ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51.	Boiler, Instal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.	Milk, Refrain from selling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53.	Persons ill or suffering with sores, to refrain from taking part in business ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
54.	Pig Styes, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55.	„ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
56.	„ Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57.	„ Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58.	„ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59.	Boys Room, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60.	„ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61.	Vehicles, Renovate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Total Items		12	17	30	16	16	123	201	55	51	10	130	16	50	35	76	838

Number of Items.	General.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
		1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
1.	Rats, Remedy against	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	11
2.	Sluits and Ditches, Cleanse	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
3.	„ „ Fill in	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
4.	Lanes, Cleanse	16	21	19	12	26	21	15	37	27	25	12	6	3	19	5	264
5.	„ Pave	48	17	3	36	3	55	55	15	19	19	4	1	5	2	1	283
6.	Wells, Protect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	„ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	„ Fill in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Obstructions, Remove	4	19	16	43	28	71	44	25	17	8	12	3	8	12	25	335
10.	Unauthorized structures, Remove	4	-	-	1	-	7	-	4	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	27
11.	Chimneys, Defective	-	6	4	4	5	11	4	3	5	2	4	1	2	2	2	55
12.	„ Provide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
13.	Smoke Nuisance, to abate	6	7	5	1	10	9	3	7	1	1	12	-	1	7	1	71
14.	Offensive Smells, to abate	1	1	1	-	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	-	3	-	20
15.	Dirty Water, throwing out wrongfully	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
16.	Trees Overhanging Streets, Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Burning Refuse, a nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Refuse, Throwing out into public places	2	11	16	20	26	2	6	18	11	-	26	5	-	21	-	164
19.	Dead Animals, Remove	-	3	2	3	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	18
20.	Pigs, Refrain from keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	3	2	-	30
21.	Goats, Refrain from keeping	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	7	-	1	1	-	18
22.	Cows, Refrain from keeping	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	3	2	1	11	-	-	1	-	25
23.	Horses or Donkeys, Refrain from keeping	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	17	8	2	1	3	36
24.	Poultry, Refrain from keeping	4	2	5	3	8	15	7	2	9	5	2	6	2	9	2	81
25.	Licences, Refrain from trading without	3	11	2	7	11	10	20	30	12	2	17	7	5	8	12	157
26.	Waste Water Nuisance, To abate	16	6	4	24	27	28	8	74	80	19	7	2	8	19	15	337
27.	Storing Material, A nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
28.	Fences and Gates, Repair	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	4	9	4	3	-	5	1	-	30
29.	Vacant Ground, Cleanse	8	8	1	9	22	12	3	9	6	5	20	8	21	29	9	170
30.	Noxious Matters, A nuisance, Refrain from causing	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
31.	Washing of Clothes, A nuisance	-	2	4	7	-	2	3	4	18	1	-	-	-	1	2	44
32.	Slaughtering of Animals, Refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Permits for Natives, To make application for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Total Items		116	117	86	179	175	252	174	244	223	101	185	59	71	141	78	2,201

In addition to the service of these notices other defects were dealt with by the Inspectors by reports for transmission to the City Engineer and other departments of the Corporation as follows:—

Stopped drains	711
Defective water fittings	504
Unauthorised structures	68
Undrained premises	18
Structural defects to premises	31
Other defects	167

HEALTH VISITORS.

On 30th June, 1933, in addition to the Chief Health Inspectress, the Social Welfare Investigator, and the Supervisor of Midwives, there were 27 Health Visitors in the Department. The work done by the Health Visitors is set out in Section IV of this Report (page 52). There were also employed an attendant at the Cleansing Station, 3 caretakers at the Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and domestic staff.

CLERICAL STAFF.

At the end of the year the clerical staff consisted of the Chief Clerk, one assistant to Chief Clerk, 15 clerks, 15 junior clerks and one messenger, in addition to six lady clerks, of whom three were employed in connection with the work of the Health Visitors and one at the City Hospital, Portwood Road.

The following statement shows incoming and outgoing correspondence, etc., dealt with during the year under report:—

Incoming :

General letters	4,276
Notification of cases of infectious disease	2,834
Accounts	2,570
Applications for trade licences	4,218
Applications for permits to house natives	371
Applications for pauper burials	475
Deposited plans	363
Complaints <i>re</i> nuisances, etc.	2,066
Applications for free medical attention	1,989
Applications for admission to Nelspoort Sanatorium	165
Departmental requisitions	1,983
Notification of births	9,819

Outgoing :

General letters	2,694
Printed acknowledgments of letters received	428
Advices to medical practitioners <i>re</i> incidence of infectious disease	8,917
Local purchase orders	4,291
Orders for execution of work	201
Reports on applications for trading licences	5,172
Reports on applications for permits to house natives	297
Applications for summonses	141
Notices <i>re</i> exclusion of school children, etc., for infectious disease	582
Inspectors' notices issued	9,226
Issues of supplies of birth notification forms	1,428
Licences issued and letters in connection therewith	881
Circulars <i>re</i> anti-diphtheria immunizations	4,271

SALE OF MILK AND ICE CREAM.

The municipal regulations prohibit any person carrying on the business of dairyman, purveyor of milk or cowkeeper within the Municipality unless (1) he is licensed by the Council as a purveyor of milk, and (2) any premises used by him as a dairy, milkshop or cowshed are licensed. The licences are annual and the Council has the power to refuse any application for a licence if the conditions are unsatisfactory. Cowkeepers where cowshed premises are outside of the Municipality may supply milk to retail dairymen in Capetown, but the City Council has power to prohibit the sale of milk from any particular cowshed premises in this category if they are unsatisfactory.

The regulations also prohibit any person carrying on the business of manufacturer or vendor of ice cream on any premises or conveyance unless such premises or conveyance are licensed. The licences are annual and applications may be refused if conditions are unsatisfactory.

The number of licensed dairy premises in the Municipality during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—

Cowsheds*	113
Milkshops	154
Premises outside of the Municipality of cowkeepers licensed to sell milk in Capetown	58

* Including certain premises unlicensed but still in use at the end of the year under report.

There were also about 130 cowshed premises outside of the Municipality from which milk was known to be supplied to retail dairymen in Capetown.

Two inspectors provided with motor transport devote all their time to the inspection of cowsheds, including those outside of the Municipality from which milk is sent into Capetown. Milkshops and ice-cream premises are under the

inspection of the general health inspectors. During the year under report the inspections made were as follows:—

Dairy stables	3,273
Milkshops	3,703
Milk delivery carts	6,378
Ice-cream premises	936
Ice-cream carts	84

In January, 1933, protracted legal proceedings were concluded in connection with the closure of a cowstable, which were in the nature of a test case. In 1928 the Council decided to refuse to renew the “ registration ” (which term was used instead of “ licence ” in the regulations then in force) of a dairyman whose cowshed premises were considered to be unsuitable for the purpose by reason of the character of the neighbourhood and the proximity of dwelling house premises. The dairyman persisted in using the cowshed premises and a conviction was obtained in the Magistrate’s Court, but on appeal to the Supreme Court (3rd July, 1929) the conviction was set aside on the ground that the dairy regulations were legally of no effect (see Annual Report for 1928-29). New regulations were framed and promulgated and the cowkeeper was again summonsed and a conviction obtained in the Magistrate’s Court. The matter was again taken to the Supreme Court, where on the 29th April, 1931, the appeal was dismissed. A flaw in the regulations was afterwards discovered, and they were once more re-promulgated. The Council then applied to the Supreme Court for an interdict, which was granted in January, 1933, and became operative on 31st March, 1933. The dairyman then closed the cowshed.

From January, 1933, arrangements were made for the bacteriological examination in the Government Bacteriological Laboratory of milk samples taken by the City Health Department. Since that date 500 samples per annum have been examined for total bacteria and coliform bacilli and 100 for tubercle bacilli by inoculation.

Applications for annual licences have been dealt with as follows during the year under review.

	Received prior to year under report.				Received during year under report.			
	Purveyors of Milk.			Manufacturers and Vendors of Ice-cream.	Purveyors of Milk.			Manufacturers and Vendors of Ice-cream.
	Cowshed premises in Capetown.	Milkshop premises in Capetown.	Premises outside of Capetown.		Cowshed premises in Capetown.	Milkshop premises in Capetown.	Premises outside of Capetown.	
Applications for licences received	2	18	19	7	119	230	51	362
Licences issued	2	14	13	7	70	169	33	332
Applications cancelled	—	3	6	—	4	21	—	14
Licences refused ‘	—	1	—	—	6	10	—	5
Applications in abeyance ..	—	—	—	—	39	30	8	11

TEA SHOPS, CAFÉS, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

Municipal regulations provide for the annual licensing of these premises and the controlling of their equipment and management. All applications for licences are considered by the Trade Licences Committee after report by the Medical Officer of Health. The following is an analysis of the applications dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1933:—

	Restaurants.	Eating-Houses.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.
1. Applications received	105	40	248	73
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions)	83	16	185	46
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	22	21	61	27
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	17	19	50	18
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	—	2	1	—
6. Applications withdrawn	—	1	1	—

TRADE LICENCES.

The Ordinance provides that a certificate must be obtained from the Council before a licence to trade as a general dealer, fresh produce dealer, baker, butcher, restaurant (etc.) keeper, hawker or pedlar is issued, and further that no application for such certificate shall be considered unless the Medical Officer of Health shall have reported that the premises are fit and suitable for the purpose and that he knows of no reason why the licence should be refused on the grounds of public health. All applications for certificates are referred by the Trade Licences Committee to the Medical Officer of Health for report. The licences, which are designed for revenue purposes, have to be renewed annually, but the Council's certificate is only required when they are issued for the first time or transferred. Annual licensing by the Council of restaurant (etc.) keepers and hawkers and pedlars, is, however, required under the Council's regulations.

The following is an analysis of applications for certificates dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1933:—

	General Dealers.	Fresh Produce Dealers.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Hawkers.	Pedlars.
1. Applications received	1,139	295	171	8	1,768	48
2. Granting of Licences recommended (without conditions)	685	145	85	2	1,091	43
3. Granting of Licences recommended (subject to conditions)	414	140	78	5	306	3
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	340	104	62	4	290*	—
5. Refusal of Licences recommended	14	3	3	1	278	2
6. Applications withdrawn	26	7	5	—	93	—

* When referring to hawkers, item No. 4 to read "number under items 3 and 5 later reported suitable."

ANTI-RODENT OPERATIONS.

The plague position in the country during the year under review has continued to call for measures against rodents.

It is since October, 1923, that the present prevalence of human plague in South Africa has existed. In the year 1923-24 there were in the Union some 372 cases; in 1924-25, 112 cases; in 1925-26, 71 cases; in 1926-27, 75 cases; in 1927-28, 39 cases; in 1928-29, 65 cases; in 1929-30, 145 cases; in 1930-31, 71 cases, and in 1931-32, 22 cases. The Union Health Department reports that in the year ended 30th June, 1933, the cases in the Union numbered 31 (7 European

and 24 non-European), all in the Orange Free State. Five of the European and 11 of the non-European cases died.

The cause of the human cases in this country is the existence of the disease in the veld rodents and other wild animals, especially the gerbilles. Infection of the veld rodent has been found to exist over a vast area in the Union. Fortunately, the infection has not extended to rats in town, and in recent years no town has been involved in a serious outbreak of the disease. There have been no human or rodent cases of plague in Capetown or in the neighbouring part of the country. The area of plague infection has come gradually nearer to Capetown. In 1923-24 it was still at a great distance. In 1924-25 there were human cases at De Aar, 500 miles from Capetown. In 1926-27 there was an outbreak in an area in the Cape Province, including Kenhardt, Williston and Calvinia, and extending to within 200 miles of Capetown. In 1927-28 the infection spread amongst rodents in the north-western Cape districts over an area involving part of the Ceres basin, about 70 miles from Capetown. The Van Rhynsdorp district near the Olifants River towards its mouth was involved in 1932.

In June, 1933, the City Council's rodent staff consisted of two rodent inspectors and a ratcatching staff of 11 men and 4 youths. The activities of this staff are divided between the suppression of veld rodents in a belt of country within the Municipality extending from Table Bay, Salt River Mouth, to False Bay, between Sandvlei and Zeekoevlei, and the rats in the town. Against the veld rodents (gerbilles) reliance has been placed chiefly on the use of wheat poisoned with strychnine, which has given satisfactory results.

In town attention has been given chiefly to the rat-proofing of premises such as forage stores, food shops and other places which attract, harbour and nourish rats, and the destruction of rats in infested premises. In the granting of trading licences for grocers' shops and the like, rat-proofing methods have been insisted on. Many wooden floors in such premises have been replaced by concrete.

The rodent staff devote part of their time also to anti-mosquito work.

The work done during the year under review is indicated by the following figures:—

Inspections by Rodent Inspectors:

<i>Re</i> rodents	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,656
<i>Re</i> mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,316
							—— 9,972

Inspections <i>re</i> rodents by other inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Inspections <i>re</i> mosquitoes by other inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	844

Visits made to lands and premises by ratcatchers:

<i>Re</i> rodents	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,710
<i>Re</i> mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,931
							—— 33,614

Number of notices served by Rodent Inspectors:

Verbal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Written notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	325
							—— 688

Number of rodents caught and destroyed:

Brown rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,939
Black rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,556
Gerbilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	929
							—— 7,424

The figures given above as to rodents destroyed include only the number of animals whose dead bodies were actually recovered. There is no reason to doubt that many more were destroyed by the methods employed.

The above figures do not include certain inspections made and notices served by the district health inspectors in connection with rodents.

CAMPING.

Camping on the public camping ground at Muizenberg and on private sites within the Municipal area has been kept under observation by the Health Inspectors. During the year 1932-33, 41 applications for the erection of tents, etc., were received. Of these, 38 were approved and 2 refused. In addition 3 applications were received, and approved, for the use of caravans for camping purposes.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The inspection of meat from animals killed at the Municipal Abattoir is in the hands of the Veterinary Officer and is reported on elsewhere in the Mayor's Minute. No animals may be slaughtered elsewhere in the Municipality, and all meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption must be deposited at one of the dépôts appointed by the Council. There it is inspected and stamped by the Meat Inspector attached to the City Health Department.

The following is a return of meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption, which was inspected at the dépôts appointed by the Council, and of meat brought in by rail and inspected at the premises of the consignees under agreement with the Council, during the period 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933:—

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned partly.	Condemned entirely.	
				Amount.	Percentage.
Carcases of Beef	1,152	1,152	—	—	—
Carcases of Mutton	13,873	13,834	—	39	.28
Carcases of Goat	338	338	—	—	—
Carcases of Veal	261	261	—	—	—
Carcases of Pork	15,487	15,401	—	86	.56
<i>Pigs' Kidneys</i> (from above carcasses)				640	
Parts of Beef	720	688	—	32	4.44
Parts of Mutton	2,756	2,752	—	4	.15
Parts of Veal	166	165	—	1	.60
Parts of Pork	135	6	—	129	95.56
Ox Heads	1,437	1,429	—	8	.56
Ox Hearts	1,439	1,434	—	5	.35
Ox Tongues	1,992	1,983	—	9	.45
Ox Livers	2,291	2,244	—	47	2.05
Ox Lungs	1,110	1,095	—	15	1.35
Ox Kidneys	3,828	3,826	—	2	.05
Ox Spleens	992	992	—	—	—
Ox Skirts	1,415	1,415	—	—	—
Ox Tails	2,763	2,763	—	—	—
Ox Tripes	1,067	1,067	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Heads ..	10,211	10,172	—	39	.38
Sheep and Goats' Tongues ..	9,029	9,011	—	18	.20
Sheep and Goats' Brains ..	4,295	4,095	—	200	4.66
Sheep and Goats' Kidneys ..	15,680	15,652	—	28	.18
Sheep and Goats' Tripes ..	8,641	8,641	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Plucks ..	16,618	15,239	1,358*	21	.13
<i>Sheep and Goats' Livers</i>				1,358	
<i>Sheep and Goats' Lungs</i>				874	
Sheep and Goats' Livers ..	3	3	—	—	—
Pigs' Plucks	17,487	14,586	2,176*	725	4.15
<i>Pigs' Livers</i>				2,176	
<i>Pigs' Lungs</i>				1,854	
Pigs' Livers	9	—	—	9	100.00
Calves' Heads	3	—	—	3	100.00
Calves' Plucks	76	76	—	—	—

* These items are included below in the columns concerned (Livers and Lungs).

The following return shows the number and portions of carcasses of meat which were condemned at the dépôts appointed by the Council and at the premises of the consignee under agreement with the Council, classified under the various

diseases for which they were condemned, during the period 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933 :—

Description.	Number.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Bruised.	Caseous Lymphadenitis.	Cirrhosis.	Cysts (Hydatid).	Decomposition.	Dropsy.	Flukes.	Hepatitis.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Measles.	Moribund.	Nephritis.	Pericarditis.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Pyæmia.	Suffocation.	Tape Worm.	Tuberculosis.
Carcases of : Mutton	39	—	—	1	—	—	—	27	2	—	—	1	1	64	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—
Pork	86	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parts of : Beef	32	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mutton	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Veal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pork	129	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ox : Heads	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearts	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	6	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	47	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	15	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats : Heads	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brains	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks	21	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	1358	1	—	—	—	—	126	268	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	874	—	—	—	20	—	19	126	—	—	—	709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs : Kidneys	640	—	—	—	—	4	416	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks	725	—	—	—	—	—	49	118	—	—	—	417	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	2185	—	—	—	—	209	1797	149	—	16	—	—	3	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	1854	—	—	—	—	—	104	30	—	—	—	1720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves : Heads	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following carcasses with slight infections with cysticercus were discovered and interned in cold storage for the prescribed time :—

Removed from	Measly Beef.		Measly Pork.	
	Carcases.	Weight.	Carcases.	Weight.
Municipal Abattoirs	427	222,938 lbs.	45	3,622 lbs.
Capetown depôts	6	3,655 lbs.	132	8,328 lbs.
Total	433	226,593 lbs.	177	11,950 lbs.

In addition to the above, 3 carcasses of beef (1,818 lbs.) slightly infected with cysticercus, from Stellenbosch, were interned locally in cold storage. They were afterwards consumed locally.

Twenty-eight fore and two hind quarters of beef (4,343 lbs.) were sent from Rhodesia for cold storage pending export overseas. These were shut out of shipping owing to lack of accommodation and were retained for local consumption.

Imported viscera.—The following were imported from Walvis Bay and used locally :—

Ox tails	2,735
Ox kidneys	3,289
Ox tongues	2,285
Ox livers	1,450
Ox hearts	560

LIST OF MEAT AND FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AS THE RESULT OF ORDINARY INSPECTIONS BY THE HEALTH INSPECTORS OR THE MEAT INSPECTOR (OTHER THAN INSPECTIONS OF IMPORTED MEAT) DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1932, TO 30TH JUNE, 1933:—

<i>Meat:</i>							<i>Weight.</i>	
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	„
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	„
Goat	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	„
Calf	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	„
Cows' livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	„*
Cows' udders	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	„*
Ox heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	„
Ox tripes	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	„
Ox feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	„*
Ox tails	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	„
Ox tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Sheep's heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	„
Sheep's brains	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	„
Sheep's tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	„
Minced meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Pickled meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
<i>Poultry and Game:</i>								
Turkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	„*
Geese	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	„*
Ducks	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	„*
Fowls	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,086	„*
Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	„*
Buck	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	„
<i>Fish:</i>								
Fresh fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	„
Preserved fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	„
<i>Fruit and Vegetables:</i>								
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	„
Mixed fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	„*
Squashes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	„*
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	„
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,700	„
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	„*
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	„
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	„

Other Provisions :

						<i>Weight.</i>	
Cooked meats	...	...	...	...	...	101	lbs.
Dried beef	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	„
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	20	„
Tinned fish	...	...	...	...	...	1,297 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	125	„*
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	384 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	231	„
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	54	„
Condensed milk	...	...	...	...	...	21	„
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	10	„*
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	56	„
Weet-bix	...	...	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...	12	„
Vermicelli	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	30	„
Boer meal	...	...	...	...	...	60	„
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	30	„*
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	102	„
Mealie meal	...	...	...	...	...	40	„
Rice flake	...	...	...	...	...	6	„*
Blancmange powder	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	15	„
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	1,369	„
Fruit juice	...	...	...	...	...	13	„*
Preserved fruit	...	...	...	...	...	608	„
Canned fruit	...	...	...	...	...	12	„
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	12	„
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	36	„
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	3	„*
Pickles and delicacies	...	...	...	...	...	509	„
Curry powder	...	...	...	...	...	18	„*
Spices	...	...	...	...	...	12	„
Herbs	...	...	...	...	...	1	„*
Chicory	...	...	...	...	...	70	„
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Other tinned foods	...	...	...	...	...	936 $\frac{3}{4}$	„

* These weights are approximate.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The following table gives particulars of cases heard by the magistrates in the year ended 30th June, 1933, at the instance of the City Health Department. In most of the cases there were two or more separate counts: the counts are not enumerated in the table. In some cases more than one person was summonsed for the same offence: if any one accused was fined or reprimanded the case is recorded in the table accordingly notwithstanding that the other accused may have been discharged:—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases.						No of persons summoned.	Total Fines.
	Total.	Fined.	Suspended Sentence.	Reprimanded.	Summons withdrawn.	Discharged.		
Dwelling-house premises in insanitary condition (excluding the keeping of animals)	11	8	—	—	2	1	11	£ 18 0 0
Keeping animals so as to cause nuisance (excluding dairy premises):								
Cows	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Horses	4	2	—	—	—	2	4	8 0 0
Poultry	3	1	2	—	—	—	4	0 10 0
Insanitary conditions at food premises:								
Bakehouse premises (including confectionery)	4	3	—	—	—	1	5	14 0 0
Butchers' shop premises	8 ⁽¹⁾	8	—	—	—	—	14	55 0 0
Milksellers' premises (no cows kept)	7 ⁽²⁾	5	1	—	—	1	10	21 0 0
Cowkeepers' premises (dairymen)	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4 0 0
Other food premises	5 ⁽³⁾	5	—	—	—	—	7	10 0 0
Insanitary conditions or other offences in the transport or delivery of foodstuffs:								
Bread and confectionery	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3 0 0
Meat	6	5	—	—	—	1	10	8 15 0
Milk	64 ⁽⁴⁾	41	—	14	—	9	129	53 7 6
Selling, etc., diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Selling, delivering or depositing meat not slaughtered at the Municipal Abattoirs and not inspected and stamped	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	4 0 0
Trading as milkseller without licence (not cowkeeper)	2 ⁽⁵⁾	2	—	—	—	—	3	6 0 0
Trading as cowkeeper without licence	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	11 0 0
Selling or making ice-cream without licence	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1 0 0
Selling milk deficient in fat-content (Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act)	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	3 0 0
Insanitary conditions at or from industrial premises:								
Mattress and upholstery works	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2 0 0
Other premises	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Carrying on laundry without applying for registration	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 0
Uncertificated midwife practising midwifery after prohibition by local authority	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Obstructing Health Inspector in performance of his duty	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	10 0 0
Total	131	9	3	16	2	19	221	£233 0 6

(1) Amongst these cases are one including counts for selling unstamped meat and trading as a butcher without a licence, one a count for selling unstamped meat, one a count for selling unsound meat, one a count for slaughtering on unlicensed premises, and one a count for carrying on the trade of fat-rendering without a licence.

(2) Amongst these cases is one including a count for trading as a milkseller without a licence.

(3) Amongst these cases is one including a count for carrying on the trade of fish-curing without a licence.

(4) Amongst these cases is one including a count for trading as a milkseller without a licence.

(5) Amongst these cases is one including a count for trading as a vendor of ice-cream without a licence.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following is a list of the public sanitary conveniences open at 30th June, 1933, together with the number of chalet attendants employed in connection with them:—

Chalet.	Attendants.	
	Male.	Female.
Camps Bay	2	—
Castle Bridge	2	—
Castle Street	2	—
Claremont	2	—
Claremont Park	1	1
De Waal Park	2	1
Dock Road	2	—
Early Morning Market	2	1
Fishmarket (Retail)	—	1

Chalet.	Attendants.	
	Male.	Female.
Gardens	2	1
Green Point Common	1	—
Greenmarket Square	2	2
Hanover Street	2	1
Jurgen's Park	2	—
Kalk Bay	2	1
Ladies' Rest Room, Parade	—	2
McGregor Street	2	—
Maitland	2	—
Mowbray	2	1
Muizenberg Beach	2	2
Muizenberg	1	1
Museum	2	1
New Fishmarket (Wholesale)	1	2
Riebeek Square	2	1
Rochester Road, Salt River	2	1
St. Andrew's Square	2	—
Salt River Market.. .. .	2	1
Sea Point	2	2
Sea Point Swimming Pool (Coloured).. .. .	—	1
Searle Street	2	1
Three Anchor Bay	—	1
Woodstock	2	1
32 chalets	52	27

In addition to the above there are two relieving attendants, one male and one female.

MUNICIPAL WASHHOUSES.

The washhouses, except the one at Hanover Street, are supplied with cold water only, and the drying and bleaching are done in the open air. Those at Hanover Street, Hout Street and Wynberg are equipped with electric irons, but not the others. At the Hanover Street Washhouse the washing troughs are supplied with steam and “hydro-extractors,” drying chambers, ironing machines and electric irons are provided.

At the Hout Street Washhouse there is also an installation of slipper baths. The charges made at the washhouses are as follows:—

Platteklip	3d. per day.
Mowbray	3d. per day.
Claremont	3d. per day.
Kalk Bay	6d. per day.
Hanover Street :	
For 2 hours	3d.
For 3 hours	6d.
For 4 hours	9d.
For 5 hours	1/-
For 6 hours	1/3
For 7 hours and over	1/6
Wynberg :	
Washing	4d. per day.
Ironing	1d. per hour.
Hout Street :	
Washhouse :	
Washing	4d. per day.
Ironing	1d. per hour.
Baths :	
Hot Water	
Adults	6d.
Children	4d.
Cold Water	
Adults	4d.
Children	3d.

The attendances and takings at the washhouses (including ironing rooms) during the year ended 30th June, 1933, were as follows:—

						Attendances.	Money Taken.		
							£	s.	d.
Hanover Street	..	..	..	..	..	.. 15,432	397	7	9
Platteklip	..	..	..	..	..	.. 8,842	110	10	6
Mowbray	..	..	..	..	..	.. 4,729	59	2	3
Claremont	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2,041	25	10	3
Kalk Bay	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2,856	71	8	0
Hout Street	..	..	..	..	..	.. 11,544	215	10	7
Wynberg	..	..	..	..	..	.. 10,957	156	14	9
Total						.. 56,401	£1,036	4	1

The attendances and takings at the Hout Street slipper baths during the year ended 30th June, 1933, were as follows:—

		Hot Baths.		Cold Baths.		Total.	
		Atten- dances.	Money Taken.	Atten- dances.	Money Taken.	Atten- dances.	Money Taken.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Adults	..	1,110	27 14 6	97	1 12 4	1,207	29 6 10
Children	..	41	0 12 6	13	0 2 9	54	0 15 3
Total	..	1,151	£28 7 0	110	£1 15 1	1,261	£30 2 1

PAUPER BURIALS.

The Public Health Act places upon the City Council the responsibility for the removal and burial of the body of any destitute person, or any dead body which is unclaimed, or of which no responsible person undertakes the burial. The cost falls upon the City Council although it may be legally recovered from any responsible person who is able to pay. Practically all such burials undertaken by the Council are, however, of the bodies of persons whose relations are unable to pay and very little is recovered. Each year a contract is given out to an undertaker to carry out this work for the Council. In the year ended 30th June, 1933, the number of such burials was 498.

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the Department. A Stevenson's screen, with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers, sunshine recorder, barometer and earth thermometers (4 ft., 2 ft., and 1 ft.) are kept in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portwood Road.

The results of the observations are given in Tables K to O on pages 123 to 127.

SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

(Prepared by Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

The Tuberculosis Clinic is situated at 50, Newmarket Street, Capetown. Three sessions are held per week—one for Europeans of both sexes, one for non-European females, and one for non-European males.

The building in which the clinic is conducted is an adaptation of two semi-detached cottages. There are five rooms, one of which, by reason of its shape—long and narrow—has been converted into a waiting room. One room is set aside for the use of the resident caretaker, another has been divided up into

dressing cubicles, while of the two remaining rooms one is furnished as a registration room with dispensary, and the other, into which the dressing cubicles open, as a consulting room.

The work of the clinic is mainly as follows:—

- (1) Selecting cases suitable for Nelspoort Sanatorium.
- (2) Recommending hospital treatment for patients whose disease is in too active a condition for sanatorium treatment. In many cases, after a period of treatment in the City Hospital, the disease becomes less active and the patient is sent to Nelspoort for further treatment.
- (3) Recommending the more advanced cases for admission to the City Hospital. It is often necessary to admit cases who are dying and perhaps destitute.
- (4) Palliative treatment to those unable or unwilling to be admitted to hospital.

In addition to this, doubtful cases are investigated and, if necessary, admitted to hospital for observation.

The clinic helps also in educating patients as to how they should conduct their lives on hygienic principles, so as to avoid infecting others.

The Medical Officer is always willing to examine contacts and suspects, but these do not usually take advantage of the opportunity, and the majority of the patients have fairly advanced disease.

Many patients whose disease is in a more early stage refuse institutional treatment, as they do not feel sufficiently ill; later, when their disease has progressed considerably they demand admission to Nelspoort, and have to be informed that they are not suitable for sanatorium treatment.

To obtain the best results from sanatorium treatment, the disease should not be in too active a condition. While the disease is progressive the patient should be kept at rest in bed, and when the disease becomes quiescent, sanatorium treatment is indicated. In other words, the sanatorium is to be regarded in the light of a convalescent home, and this is the principle on which the clinic is conducted. Where possible, patients are admitted to hospital for rest treatment and, in some cases patients are advised to rest at home under the supervision of the health visitors.

The three health visitors render invaluable assistance to the Medical Officer by marshalling facts concerning patients whom they visit in their homes, and by rounding up notified patients and persuading them to apply for treatment.

Out-patients receiving artificial pneumothorax treatment are given refills at the City Hospital in a small operating room provided with an X-Ray plant for screening purposes.

During the year there were 7,838 attendances at the clinic as compared with 6,638 in the previous year. The following are the details:—

Race.	1932-1933.				1931-1932.			
	Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
European	1,237	1,051	172	135	1,038	817	147	135
Other	2,773	2,777	331	413	2,547	2,236	352	395
Persons	4,010	3,828	503	548	3,585	3,053	499	530
Total	7,838		1,051		6,638		1,029	

The following table shows the admissions to Nelspoort Sanatorium during the year 1932-33:—

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	46	40
Other	35	38
Persons	81	78
Total	159	

It is proposed, in the near future, to open a clinic in Wynberg for the benefit of patients living in the southern suburbs, as the Newmarket Street Clinic, though admirably situated for inhabitants of the more congested Capetown area, is too far from that part of the Municipality, where there is much tuberculosis, especially amongst the Coloured people.

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

(Males and Females.)

(Prepared by Dr. C. Kevin O'Malley, M.C.)

During the year 1932-33 3,617 new cases of venereal disease were registered at the various clinics in the Municipality. There is no means of learning the true figures indicating the yearly “ crop ” of venereal cases, but the figure serves as a useful index of comparison with other years and with the figures for other cities.

The figure for the preceding year was 3,408.

The number of consultations, 34,450, is an increase over the preceding year (29,261) and indicates a large volume of work.

A closer analysis of the new cases for the year gives the following results when considered from the point of race incidence, sex incidence and disease incidence.

1. Sex	Males	1,908
	Females	1,130
		3,038
2. Race	Europeans	1,092
	Non-Europeans	1,946
		3,038
3. Disease	Syphilis	1,397*
	Gonorrhoea	929
	Other conditions	712
		3,038

* Including 60 cases also suffering from gonorrhoea.

Thus the apparent incidence for non-Europeans is twice that for Europeans, and it would appear that syphilis is a more common disease than gonorrhoea. It would be unwise to accept these figures as representing actual facts, for, on the one hand it is likely that more Europeans are treated privately than non-Europeans, and gonorrhoea lends itself more easily to successful home treatment than syphilis.

The following table shows the number of new cases of venereal disease registered in a few large cities compared with their respective populations:—

City.	Year.	Total new cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Capetown	1931-32	3,408	273,118	12·5
Johannesburg and Rietfontein Hospital	1931-32	3,645	385,400	9·5
Glasgow	1932	5,327	1,095,263	4·9
Hull	1932	1,513	318,200	4·8
Birmingham	1932	2,802	1,017,500	2·8
Coventry	1932	379	182,000	2·1

The following table shows for a series of years the total new cases registered at all the Municipal Treatment Centres and the rate per 1,000 of the population:—

Year ended 30th June.	Total New Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000.
1921	1,909	181,240	10·5
1922	1,458	186,050	7·8
1923	1,265	191,020	6·6
1924	1,331	196,150	6·8
1925	1,507	201,440	7·5
1926	1,759	209,956	8·4
1927	1,942	218,053	8·9
1928	2,268	248,758	9·1
1929	2,987	256,995	11·6
1930	3,316	262,192	12·6
1931	3,423	267,337	12·8
1932	3,408	273,118	12·5
1933	3,617	279,469	13·0

The adjoining table gives in detailed information the attendance for each disease:—

Clinic.	Race.	Adults.		Sex.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.										Operations.	Smear Examinations.	Wassermann Re-actions.	Intramuscular Injections.	Intravenous Injections.	Intermediate Treatments.	Routine Blood Tests of Pregnant Women.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
						Diseases from which Patients Suffered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
						Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea—Patients with both preceding columns.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.	Undiagnosed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
City Hospital Clinic	Eur.	Adults	Male	3,340	46	8	2	1	5	161	20	53	17	5,187	742	933	408	467	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Maitland (Ante-Natal Clinic) ..	Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male ..	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	47	-	-	5	39					
	Non-Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Females Male .. Female ..	244	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	237	-	-	61	151						
			Total	..	270	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	284	-	-	66	190						
Retreat (Ante-Natal Clinic) ..	Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male ..	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	15						
	Non-Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male .. Female .. Male .. Female ..	543 51 42	57 1 2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 36 26	251 2 2	-	-	52	168							
			Total	..	638	61	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	271	-	-	53	183						
Wynberg (Ante-Natal Clinic) ..	Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male ..	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	5	24						
	Non-Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male .. Female .. Male .. Female ..	255 - -	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	180	-	-	46	134							
			Total	..	285	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	213	-	-	51	158						
Aspelng Street (Ante-Natal Clinic).	Eur.	..	Adults Children	Female Male ..	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	2	10						
	Non-Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male .. Female .. Male .. Female ..	435 - -	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	490	-	-	76	388							
			Total	..	456	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	502	-	-	78	398						
Aspelng Street (Ante-Natal Clinic of Jane Waterston Memorial Maternity School.)	Eur.	..	Adults Children	Female Male ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3						
	Non-Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male .. Female .. Male .. Female ..	127 - -	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	222	-	-	31	191							
			Total	..	127	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	225	-	-	31	194						
*Peninsula Maternity Home (Ante-Natal Clinic).	Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male ..	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	88	-	-	-	20							
	Non-Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male .. Female .. Male .. Female ..	61 - -	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	162	-	-	17	43							
			Total	..	75	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	250	-	-	17	63						
*St. Monica's Home (Ante-Natal Clinic).	Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	Non-Eur.	..	Adults Children ..	Female Male .. Female .. Male .. Female ..	3 - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
			Total	..	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TOTALS	Eur.	..	Adult Children ..	Male Female .. Male .. Female .. Male .. Female ..	10,894 3,270 299 1,245 5,725 10,139 1,093 1,785	877 181 21 61 852 1,283 159 233	140 29 1 - 257 110 3 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 2 - 37 3	452 31 - 37 23 2 53	57 1 1 - 29 1 - -	149 25 4 9 72 71 26 27	48 9 2 6 72 62 18 23	18,356 - - - 7,197 - - -	2,404 1,396 19 34 1,849 6,040 10 54	3,178 991 130 144 2,139 2,609 610 788	1,065 837 175 802 2,935 335 341	1,085 412 425 572 351 238	5 - - 10 - - -	41 - - 509 - - -	15 - - - - - -	3,088 - - - -
			GRAND TOTAL	L	34,450	3,617	544	1,130	16	285	60	930	89	383	240	25,553	11,806	10,589	6,543	3,088	15	550	2,049							

* These are voluntary Clinics supplied with Government drugs through the Corporation.

SECTION VII.—CITY HOSPITALS.

(By Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

The hospitals for Infectious Diseases controlled by the City Council are two in number, the City Hospital, Portswood Road, and Rentzkie's Farm Isolation Hospital.

STAFF (30TH JUNE, 1933).

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals: J. F. Wicht, M.D., Dublin, D.P.H., Capetown, Tuberculous Diseases Diploma (University of Wales).

Two House Physicians (appointed for a period of six months).

City Hospital.

Matron (Miss A. M. Leslie).
 Assistant Matron (Miss L. Lloyd).
 Home Sister.
 Night Sister.
 6 Ward Sisters.
 Ward Sister for Venereal Disease Wards and female Clinics.
 Staff Nurses.
 Student Nurses.
 Probationers.
 Dispenser.
 2 Porters.
 Domestic and labouring staff.

Isolation Hospital.

Caretaker.

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PORTSWOOD ROAD.

This hospital is situated near the North Gates of the Docks and is bounded on the south-western side by the Green Point Sports Ground, from which it is separated by an iron fence. The New Somerset Hospital, forming the north-eastern boundary, is separated from the hospital by a road. The north-western boundary is a piece of ground laid out in tennis courts by a sports club, while Portswood Road forms the south-eastern boundary. Except for the portion between the hospital and the Green Point Sports Ground the site is surrounded by a wall. The total area of the hospital ground is $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and since the recent extensions the buildings comprise the Medical Superintendent's residence, house physicians' bungalow, the administrative block and nurses' homes, seven infectious diseases wards, two temporary wards, discharging block, venereal disease wards and clinic, laundry, disinfecting station, garages, stores, ambulance drivers' cottages, and natives' quarters.

The first buildings were erected in 1899 and were occupied by the military authorities during the Boer War until 1902, when the hospital was opened for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

For many years the hospital consisted only of the Medical Superintendent's residence, a portion of the administrative block and two wards (Isolation and Scarlet Fever). Additions were made in the following order: Enteric Ward, Tuberculosis Chalets, Diphtheria Ward, Tuberculosis Ward, Venereal Disease Block, and the Administrative Block was enlarged to accommodate the increased nursing staff.

A house physician's bungalow with two bedrooms and a small dining room was built in 1930 and in August of that year a second house physician was added to the staff. It is the duty of one of the house physicians for half of his term of office to attend the sick in the native locations at Langa and N'dabeni, and to treat patients under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals in Langa (native) hospital.

A new double-storied block to accommodate nearly 100 non-European tuberculosis patients was completed and brought into use early in 1931, and a wood-and-iron ward was altered to provide four double-bedded isolation rooms. To provide adequate housing for the increased staff an additional nurses' home consisting of 32 bedrooms, together with recreation rooms, store rooms and ironing rooms was built.

A course for a certificate in Infectious Diseases Nursing for nurses who hold the certificate of general training was instituted in 1929, and lectures are given at weekly intervals by the Medical Superintendent. In addition to this a scheme is in operation by which nurses who are undergoing their general training are taken on for periods of three months, during which time they receive instruction in the principles of fever nursing.

The proximity to the Somerset Hospital allows of a certain amount of team work which would otherwise be impossible in a hospital with a medical staff of four (Superintendent, Venereologist and two House Physicians).

Radiographic work is carried out at the Somerset Hospital by arrangement with the Cape Hospital Board authorities and, owing to the courtesy of the honorary visiting staff of the Somerset Hospital, aid is always forthcoming for patients who need advice or treatment in the special branches of medicine such as laryngology, ophthalmology, etc. Routine bacteriological and pathological work is carried out by the Government laboratory. By arrangement with Professor Ryrie, of the University of Capetown, autopsies and special pathological investigation are conducted by the University staff. Professor Ryrie and Dr. Vadas, his assistant, render valuable aid to the hospital in this branch of medical science. Biochemical investigations are carried out by Dr. Linder who also undertakes the treatment of patients found to be suffering from diabetes.

The hospital provides facilities for the study of infectious diseases, and is attended by medical students and also by graduates in medicine who are taking the diploma in Public Health. The Medical Superintendent is University Lecturer in Infectious Diseases, while Dr. O'Malley holds the lectureship in Venereal Diseases.

The hospital possesses a small operating theatre and major operations are performed by the consulting surgeon, Mr. T. Lindsay Sandes, M.D., F.R.C.S. During the year under report the operating theatre was used on thirty-five occasions, as follows:—

Laparotomy, for perforated typhoid ulcer	2
Laparotomy, for perforated appendix abscess	1
Laparotomy, for perforated volvulus	1
Phrenic evulsion	6
Rib resection for empyema	4
Rib resection for cardiac displacement	1
Bone resection for acute osteitis	2
Mastoid	3
Enucleation of tonsils	10
Bronchoscopy for lung abscess	2
Curettage	2
Antrostomy	1
	—
	35
	—

Reference to the tables included in this section show the diseases most commonly seen in the hospital practice and in the following portion of the report a résumé of interesting facts will be given:—

Scarlet Fever.—This disease is mild in South Africa, though occasionally severe cases are encountered. It is not commonly seen among the Cape Coloured or the Native population. Treatment with scarlet fever antitoxin has been found to shorten the duration of the disease. A patient with post-scarlatinal encephalitis was admitted early in 1933. This is an unusual complication of scarlet fever. Symptoms began abruptly during the desquamative stage and persisted for almost three weeks. Recovery was complete and at the date of writing (August, 1934) no sequelae have appeared.

Measles.—Measles is not particularly severe and there are usually no complications. Cases are not usually admitted to hospital except when circumstances preclude home treatment.

Diphtheria.—Most of the deaths from this disease are due to the laryngeal form. The attention of practitioners is drawn to the following points: (a) the value of early treatment with antitoxin, (b) the importance of treating all clinically suspicious cases as diphtheria and not waiting for bacteriological confirmation before doing so, (c) the occasional occurrence of negative swabs in patients who are clinically suffering from diphtheria, and who later develop complications such as palatal paralysis. It is our practice to give the same treatment to clinically doubtful cases as to cases of diphtheria even in the absence of positive bacteriological findings. In our opinion severe inflammation of the throat due to streptococcal infection which may simulate diphtheria is a serious condition, and calls for a lengthy period of rest in bed followed by care during convalescence. Thus no hardship is imposed on the patient by treating his condition as rigidly as if he were suffering from diphtheria.

Enteric Fever.—Ample opportunities for the study of enteric fever are obtainable in the wards of the City Hospital, and in the Annual Report for 1928-29 a short clinical note was included drawing attention to the fact that many cases are atypical and not easily diagnosed by the general practitioner, who is severely handicapped by the surroundings in which he finds the patient and by the lack of facilities for close observation. In spite of these difficulties the standard of diagnosis is well maintained, and many of the cases sent in wrongly diagnosed as enteric fever need careful watching before the diagnosis can be revised. In dealing with this disease and also with other diseases admitted to the hospital, the members of the medical staff often find their work impeded by the lack of a good medical history. The patient is frequently unable to give a clear account of his illness, and if the practitioner who was responsible for the notification of the case would send in a brief but clear account of the case as far as he knows it, it would prove of great assistance to the hospital staff.

Cerebrospinal Fever.—Only 19 cases of this disease were treated during the year under consideration—a small number when compared with the figures for 1927-28. The proportion of recoveries is fairly good when due consideration is given to the fact that many cases are admitted in a last stage of the disease, and that the figures given include infants, who usually succumb in spite of serum treatment.

Puerperal Fever.—Admissions under this heading include widely different conditions, from mild sapraemia to fatal septicaemia. Parametritis and pelvic cellulitis are not uncommon. The patients are treated on conservative lines, and operative interference is avoided where possible.

Intramuscular injections of quinine and intravenous Electrargol have been found useful in many cases, but patients with septicaemia were found not to react to any drug therapy.

Fatal cases of criminal abortion are met with from time to time, but although these are reported to the police authorities there is difficulty in obtaining the evidence which leads to conviction of the guilty party.

Tuberculous Meningitis.—This manifestation of infection by the B tuberculosis is not infrequent, especially amongst coloured children.

Pneumonia.—Typical lobar pneumonia with defervescence by crisis is rare. Even in cases with massive consolidation defervescence was actually by lysis. This tallies with the experience of physicians in other countries. The clinical differentiation of lobar pneumonia from broncho-pneumonia is notoriously difficult and autopsies frequently show unexpected pathological changes. A portable X-Ray set is used in doubtful cases and screening of the chest has proved of value, especially in children with indefinite physical signs.

Typhus Fever.—The occasional case of typhus admitted to the City Hospital is not classical typhus exanthematicus, but a mild sporadic disease which is probably not louse-borne.

This disease is characterized by the sudden onset of pyrexia which lasts for about twelve to sixteen days, and which may in the early stages be accompanied by delirium. A papular rash appears on about the fifth day and may persist for some days after defervescence, which is by fairly rapid lysis. In some cases there has been the history of a bite by some insect, probably a tick, and in others the patient has lived or been employed in premises where rats have been found.

It is interesting to compare these cases with those described by Brill and others in America, by Hone in Australia, by Megaw in India, and by Fletcher and Lesslar in the Malay States.

The Weil-Felix test is positive (up to titres of 1 in 5,000), but the reaction develops at a later stage than is usual in classical typhus. In some cases the Weil-Felix test did not become positive until after the fourteenth day. Recovery has been uneventful and no case has proved fatal.

It is probable that there are several different insect vectors of this disease, and recent work points to the rat flea as being one of the vectors.

Cases of this kind are frequently missed as the practitioner may not be aware of the existence of the disease, and a diagnosis of typhoid fever, toxic eruption, purpura, etc., may be made. In a case seen by me the patient's Wasserman reaction was positive, but this was merely incidental as the case was clinically typical and a positive Weil-Felix test was obtained. This case might easily have been passed over as secondary syphilis with severe constitutional disturbance.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The tuberculosis wards were always full, and there was always a waiting list of patients to be admitted. An attempt was made to admit, where possible, patients who would derive benefit from hospital treatment. Thorough rest on the lines used in all modern institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis was prescribed where possible, and an attempt was made to render the patient fit for ambulant treatment at Nelspoort Sanatorium, and avoid sending febrile patients to Nelspoort before they were ready for sanatorium treatment.

The lack of beds made this aim difficult to accomplish. Advanced cases of the disease in destitute patients had often to be admitted, with the result that other patients had to proceed directly to Nelspoort without a preliminary period of hospital treatment. There is no other hospital in Capetown for the reception of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and there is a constant demand for admission of hopelessly advanced patients or of chronic consumptives who are not suited for any form of treatment, and who are sent to the hospital for purposes of isolation.

The pneumothorax work has been helped considerably by the portable X-Ray apparatus acquired in 1932. Skiagraphy is done at the Somerset Hospital, but all patients receiving pneumothorax treatment are screened in the City Hospital before and after refills. This enables the degree of collapse to be controlled, and is of great assistance in detecting mediastinal displacement with traces of fluid.

The apparatus is kept in a small theatre where refills are given, and where there is a special adjustable wall-fitting made to hold it. Occasionally the apparatus is carried to the wards so that bed-patients may be examined, but, as most of the patients are ambulant, this is seldom necessary. As has been mentioned in another section, the apparatus has been useful in the diagnosis of obscure chest conditions of an acute nature, i.e., pneumonia.

Phrenic evulsion was performed on six occasions by Mr. T. L. Sandes. In two of the patients spontaneous pneumothorax had occurred with delayed re-expansion of the lung and diminution in size of the pleural cavity was aimed at. In another case the patient had had several severe attacks of haemoptysis and pleural adhesions had rendered the collapse therapy impossible.

There were 1,671 admissions during the year (736 Europeans and 935 non-Europeans). 14 cases were admitted twice during the year and 38 other cases admitted in previous years were again admitted in the year under review.

The average number of patients in hospital per diem for a series of years is as follows:—

1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
62.9	69.6	107.7	125.5	151.7	156.2	159.1	204.3	238.2	245.3

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1932, TO JUNE 30TH, 1933, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND DISEASE.

Disease (ultimate diagnosis).	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1932.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Under Treatment, June 30th, 1933.			Total Admitted Persons.	Day Units.																																
	E.	O.		Total.	E.	O.		Total.	E.	O.		Total.	E.	O.			Total.																																
		M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.																														
Enteric Fever	3	2	7	4	16	28	11	39	17	95	26	11	34	15	86	2	—	5	5	12	3	2	7	1	13	1,285	624	1,673	756	4,338																			
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	40	—	1	8	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	75																				
Scarlet Fever	5	7	—	1	13	36	52	11	7	106	40	57	9	8	208	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1,480	2,165	490	323	4,458																				
Diphtheria	15	9	3	6	33	65	74	35	52	226	67	69	28	44	255	6	3	3	4	16	7	11	7	10	3,582	3,672	1,773	2,778	11,805																				
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	—	7	—	15	—	46	61	1	13	—	42	55	2	—	—	7	9	1	—	—	3	—	279	—	—	1,542																				
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	2	7	1	2	—	3	6	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	52	49	—	69	170																			
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	5	—	14	8	—	2	—	10	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	80	339																			
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	5	6	5	2	4	17	7	4	2	6	19	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	177	96	—	79	376																				
Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118																			
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	4	9	19	2	2	1	2	7	2	1	2	7	12	—	—	1	—	—	79	55	37	115	286																			
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	9	4	2	—	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	27	38	27	176																			
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25																			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	18	47	39	131	97	44	180	164	485	60	28	105	112	305	29	13	77	52	171	35	21	45	39	31	6,431	16	16,060	13,872	47,572																			
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	29	15	52	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	28	16	52	—	—	1	—	—	156	97	300	156	97																			
Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	220	220																			
Generalised Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	20																			
Tubercular Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	343	1,076																			
Tubercular Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	53	53	53																			
Tuberculosis Abdominal	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	143	164																			
<i>Dual Cases (excluded from above):</i>																																																	
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122																		
Scarlet Fever and Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	122	—	198																		
Diphtheria and Measles	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10																		
Diphtheria and Gonorrhoea	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	102																		
Pneumonia and Tubercular Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48																		
Septicaemia and Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1																		
Laryngitis and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	38																		
Whooping Cough and Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32																		
Enteritis and Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14																		
Enteritis and Tuberculosis Contact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	104	104																		
Chicken Pox and Tonsillitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	20																		
Chorea and Carditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12																		
Dermatitis and Senility	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46																		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11																		
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47																		
Osteomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19																		
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246																		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																		
<i>Veneral Diseases:</i>																																																	
Syphilis	4	4	3	4	15	22	13	32	71	138	23	15	31	68	137	1	2	2	1	6	—	—	2	6	—	444	201	792	1,392	2,829																			
Gonorrhoea	1	—	1	1	3	36	39	14	21	110	32	32	15	20	99	1	4	7	—	13	—	—	2	—	974	1,499	406	705	3,584																				
Soft Chancres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	1	5	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	16	143	22	304																				
<i>Dual Cases (Veneral Diseases):</i>																																																	
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	—	1	—	1	2	3	4	5	2	14	3	4	5	3	15	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	82	89	138	91	400																				
<i>Carriers:</i>																																																	
Enteric Fever Carrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	35	—	—	—	—	82																		
Diphtheria Carrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	20	—	—	—	128	248																			
Other Diseases (See Table 2)	6	10	7	7	30	73	60	55	78	266	60	63	47	71	241	16	2	11	8	36	3	5	4	6	1,791	1,502	1,943	2,431	7,667																				
TOTALS	66	54	72	77	269	400	336	434	501	1,671	345	308	296	403	1,352	64	30	138	105	336	57	52	72	70	22,137	16,953	25,278	24,929	89,297																				

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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TABLE 2.—OTHER ADMISSIONS (SEE OTHER DISEASES, TABLE NO. 1)—MOSTLY CASES ADMITTED WRONGLY DIAGNOSED AS CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease. (Ultimate Diagnosis.)	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1932.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1933.		Total Ad- mit- ted. Per- sons	Day Units.					
																	Total.
	E. M.	O. F.	E. M.	O. F.	E. M.	O. F.	E. M.	O. F.	E. M.	O. F.		M.	E. F.	M. O.	F.		
Abortion	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	21	-	12	33
Anæmia, Aplastic	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Abscess, Axillary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Abscess, Breast	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Abscess, Liver	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	32	-
Abscess, Lung	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	46	-	46
Adenoids	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	82	-	82
Aortic Regurgitation	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6
Appendicitis	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	16	-	16
Asthma	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	7	-	35	-	42
Born in Hospital	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	83	99	182
Bronchiectasis	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	130	131
Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	3	-	3	80	-	94	-	174
Broncho-pneumonia	-	1	-	1	4	5	-	-	4	3	1	5	-	24	41	97	162
Burns	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	21	-	155	129	305
Carcinoma, Lung	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3
Carditis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	12
Cellulitis	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	94	-	94
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	32	-	35
Chicken Pox	-	-	7	6	5	-	6	5	5	-	1	18	143	152	113	-	408
Cystitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	12
Debility	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Dermatitis	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	36	32	-	-	68
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	19
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	25	78	-	103
Empyema	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	132	55	187
Endocarditis	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	13	-	-	-	13
Enteritis	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	2	1	2	7	9	29	5	33	76
Erythema	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	17	8	-	-	25
Exhaustion from exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	9
Fibrosis of Lung	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	56	-	118	282	456
Heat Stroke	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4
Herpes Frontalis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	12
Hypertension	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	14
Impetigo	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	17	-	17
Influenza	-	-	3	6	4	-	3	5	3	-	1	13	63	83	48	-	194
Iritis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	15
Laryngismus Stridulus	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	12	-	13	25
Laryngitis	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	4	46	9	-	30	85
Malaria	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	47	-	-	-	47
Mastoiditis	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	14	-	11	-	25
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	39	-	-	-	39
Meningitis Pneumococcal	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	1	-	3
*Meningitis	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	4	2	8	-	63	73
Metritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	18
Milk Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	9
Mumps	-	1	7	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	8	117	14	-	34	165
Myalgia	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	20	-	20
Myocarditis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	31	-	31
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	24	-	24
No apparent disease	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	21	-	78	99
Osteitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Pemphigus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	-	-	-	12
Peritonitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
Pleurisy	1	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	-	6	77	14	143	107	341
Pneumonia, unresolved	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	18	-	69	158	245
Post Partum Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3
Proctitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	8
Purpura Haemorrhagica	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pyelitis	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	49	-	23	72
Pyonephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	8
Pyrexia of unknown origin	-	-	7	4	2	4	7	4	2	4	-	17	95	56	24	91	266
Quinsy	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	33	34	-	-	67
Rhinitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	7
Ringworm	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	29	-	-	-	29
Scalded Fauces	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	56	-	-	-	56
Scoliosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	55	-	-	55
Septicaemia	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	2
Septic sores on body	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	16	-	16
Spastic Colon	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	8
Stomatitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	48	-	-	-	48
Synovitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	39	-	-	39
Teething	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	5
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	6	2	-	-	4	1	1	9	1	-	176	39	216
Tonsillitis	-	3	-	8	13	5	17	8	15	4	16	43	273	507	159	511	1,450
Tumour	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	26	-	26
Under-feeding	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	5
Uræmia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Valvular disease of the heart	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	48	48
Vincent's Angina	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	4

TABLE 3.—CASES ADMITTED WITH INCORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

Disease.	SHOWING ULTIMATE DIAGNOSIS.																							
	Abortion.	Abscess, Axillary.	Abscess, Breast.	Abscess, Liver.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Adenoids.	Anaemia, Aplastic.	Aortic Regurgitation.	Appendicitis.	Asthma.	Bronchiectasis.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Burns.	Carcinoma, Lung.	Carditis.	Cellulitis.	Cerebrospinal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Cystitis.	Debility.	Dermatitis.	Diarrhoea.	Diphtheria.
Admitted for—																								
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1				1																			
Cerebrospinal Fever																							1	1
Cerebrospinal Fever (Suspected)													1											
Diphtheria																								
Diphtheria (Suspected)																								
Dysentery																								
Encephalitis																								
Encephalitis (Suspected)																								
Enteric Fever				1			1				1	1	1								1			
Enteric Fever (Suspected)									1				1				1							
Erysipelas														1								3		
Infective Encephalitis																								
Influenza (Suspected)																1								
Malaria																								
Measles													1											
Pleurisy																								
Pneumonia (Suspected)																								
Pneumonia, Influenzal												1												
Puerperal Fever	3		1																	1				
Puerperal Fever (Suspected)																								
Scarlet Fever																			1					
Syphilis																								
Tetanus (Suspected)		1																						
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary								1	1	2		3	2		2									1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary (Suspected)																								
Tubercular Meningitis						1							2					1						
Tubercular Meningitis (Suspected)																								
Veneral Diseases (Suspected)																								
Whooping Cough													1											
Dual Cases:																								
Diphtheria and Chicken Pox																			4					
Pneumonia, Influenzal and Pleurisy																								
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Tubercular Knee																								
Whooping Cough and Enteritis																								
Totals	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	10	1	2	1	2	3	6	1	1	3	1	1

Disease.	SHOWING ULTIMATE DIAGNOSIS.																									
	Enteric Fever Carrier.	Enteritis.	Erythema.	Exhaustion from Exposure	Fibrosis of Lung.	Haemorrhage, Cerebral.	Haemorrhage, Postpartum	Heat Stroke.	Herpes.	Infective Encephalitis.	Influenza.	Iritis.	Laryngismus Stridulus.	Laryngitis.	Malaria.	Mastoiditis.	Meningismus of unknown origin.	Meningitis, Pneumococcal.	Meningitis, Septic.	Meningitis of unknown origin.	Metritis.	Milk Fever.	Myalgia.	Myocarditis.	Nephritis.	No apparent disease.
Admitted for—																										
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis																										
Cerebrospinal Fever			2					1										1								
Cerebrospinal Fever (Suspected)																										
Diphtheria																										
Diphtheria (Suspected)																										
Dysentery			1																							
Encephalitis																										
Encephalitis (Suspected)																										
Enteric Fever	1	1										5	1													
Enteric Fever (Suspected)		1									1															
Erysipelas																										
Infective Encephalitis									1																	
Influenza (Suspected)					1																					
Malaria											1															
Measles																										
Pleurisy																										
Pneumonia (Suspected)																										
Pneumonia, Influenzal												2														
Puerperal Fever							1																			
Puerperal Fever (Suspected)																						1	1			
Scarlet Fever				2																						
Syphilis																										
Tetanus (Suspected)																										
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary						6																				
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary (Suspected)																										
Tubercular Meningitis		1																	1							
Tubercular Meningitis (Suspected)																										
Veneral Diseases (Suspected)																										
Whooping Cough																										
Dual Cases:																										
Diphtheria and Chicken Pox																										
Pneumonia, Influenzal and Pleurisy																										
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Tubercular Knee																										
Whooping Cough and Enteritis		1																								
Totals	1	7	2	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	12	1	2	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2

TABLE 3.—CASES ADMITTED WITH INCORRECT DIAGNOSIS—(continued).

Disease.	SHOWING ULTIMATE DIAGNOSIS.																
	Ostitis.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia, Apical.	Pneumonia, Lobar.	Pneumonia, Unresolved.	Proctitis.	Pyelitis.	Pyonephrosis.	Pyrexia of unknown origin.	Quinsy.	Rhinitis.	Scalded Fauces.	Scarlet Fever.	Scoliosis.	Septic sores on body.	Septicæmia.
Admitted for—																	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis																	
Cerebrospinal Fever	1								1	2							
Cerebrospinal Fever (Suspected)										1							
Diphtheria					1						1	1					
Diphtheria (Suspected)					1												
Dysentery																	
Encephalitis																	
Encephalitis (Suspected)																	
Enteric Fever		1			4					12							
Enteric Fever (Suspected)																	
Erysipelas																	
Infective Encephalitis																	
Influenza (Suspected)																	
Malaria																	
Measles																	
Pleurisy																	
Pneumonia (Suspected)																	
Pneumonia, Influenzal			1		3												
Puerperal Fever			1														
Puerperal Fever (Suspected)							1										
Scarlet Fever																	
Syphilis																	
Tetanus (Suspected)																	
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary			4														
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary (Suspected)																	
Tubercular Meningitis				1	1												
Tubercular Meningitis (Suspected)																	
Venereal Diseases (Suspected)																	
Whooping Cough																	
Dual Cases:																	
Diphtheria and Chicken Pox																	
Pneumonia, Influenzal and Pleurisy																	
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Tubercular Knee																	
Whooping Cough and Enteritis																	
Totals	1	1	6	1	12	1	1	2	1	17	2	1	1	1	1	2	1

Disease.	SHOWING ULTIMATE DIAGNOSIS.																			
	Dual Cases.																			
	Tumour.	Typhus Fever.	Under-feeding.	Uræmia.	Valvular Disease of the Heart.	Vincent's Angina.	Volvulus.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox and Tonsillitis.	Chorea and Carditis.	Diabetes Mellitus and Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	Enteritis and Bronchitis.	Laryngitis and Enteritis.	Pneumonia Lobar and Tubercular Peritonitis.	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever and Syphilis.	Septicæmia and Cerebral Haemorrhage.	Tuberculosis Pulmonary and Syphilis.	Whooping Cough and Pleurisy.	Total.
Admitted for—																				
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis																				3
Cerebrospinal Fever																				60
Cerebrospinal Fever (Suspected)																				10
Diphtheria																				48
Diphtheria (Suspected)																				12
Dysentery																				1
Encephalitis																				1
Encephalitis (Suspected)																				1
Enteric Fever																				51
Enteric Fever (Suspected)																				14
Erysipelas																				6
Infective Encephalitis																				3
Influenza (Suspected)																				3
Malaria																				1
Measles																				1
Pleurisy																				1
Pneumonia (Suspected)																				1
Pneumonia, Influenzal																				8
Puerperal Fever																				15
Puerperal Fever (Suspected)																				1
Scarlet Fever																				6
Syphilis																				2
Tetanus (Suspected)																				1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary																				35
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary (Suspected)																				1
Tubercular Meningitis																				11
Tubercular Meningitis (Suspected)																				1
Venereal Diseases (Suspected)																				2
Whooping Cough																				2
Dual Cases:																				
Diphtheria and Chicken Pox																				5
Pneumonia, Influenzal and Pleurisy																				1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Tubercular Knee																				1
Whooping Cough and Enteritis																				1
Totals	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	310

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1932, TO JUNE 30TH, 1933, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS OF THE CITY, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment. July 1st, 1932.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under Treatment June 30th, 1933				Total Ad- mitted Persons	Day Units.					
	E		O		E		O		E		O		E		O		E		O			E		O		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1. Sea Point ..	6	2	—	2	19	17	2	8	18	16	2	7	4	1	—	3	3	2	—	—	46	1,192	1,369	34	295	2,890	
2. Harbour ..	3	3	5	2	17	15	17	19	13	11	11	17	5	2	10	3	2	5	1	1	68	1,542	435	1,317	693	3,987	
3. West Central ..	2	3	3	1	9	9	14	19	7	11	9	16	2	—	5	4	2	1	3	—	51	630	546	1,106	520	2,802	
4. Kloof ..	3	3	3	4	19	20	25	23	17	16	15	21	3	4	7	2	2	3	6	4	87	878	1,287	1,631	1,241	5,037	
5. Park ..	5	1	1	2	22	18	10	8	21	16	6	7	3	—	4	1	3	3	1	2	58	945	711	329	829	2,814	
6. East Central..	3	6	9	7	26	19	54	68	22	23	37	48	4	1	17	17	3	1	9	10	167	1,004	664	2,660	3,528	7,856	
7. Castle ..	—	1	5	5	6	8	49	68	3	8	34	50	1	—	14	14	2	1	6	9	131	191	602	2,541	3,319	6,653	
8. Woodstock ..	6	10	4	10	44	47	24	29	34	46	18	28	10	5	6	3	6	6	4	8	144	2,662	3,116	1,016	1,634	8,428	
9. Salt River ..	5	3	1	1	45	43	22	19	37	39	11	11	7	2	8	6	6	5	4	3	129	2,405	1,903	1,375	774	6,457	
10. Mowbray ..	4	2	—	2	25	17	6	6	21	16	4	6	4	1	2	2	4	2	—	—	54	1,405	758	192	328	2,683	
11. Maitland ..	2	3	6	8	21	17	22	31	19	14	11	30	2	1	9	4	2	5	8	5	91	183	560	1,523	1,727	4,593	
12. Rondebosch ..	1	3	5	12	19	9	36	42	15	8	22	35	4	1	9	10	1	3	10	9	106	1,063	413	1,888	2,635	5,999	
13. Claremont ..	7	5	5	8	21	16	14	16	20	17	12	14	2	—	6	5	6	4	1	5	67	1,703	975	1,296	1,683	5,657	
14. Kalk Bay ..	1	—	3	2	8	9	8	12	7	6	7	11	—	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	37	608	412	1,040	444	2,504	
15. Wynberg ..	6	2	8	3	33	31	35	44	28	25	29	37	4	3	12	6	7	5	2	4	143	2,516	1,412	2,639	2,048	8,615	
Langa Location ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	—	—	164	476	640	
N'dabeni Location ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	18	—	—	9	12	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	31	—	—	473	720	1,193	
Not Allocated ..	—	—	3	—	5	1	6	2	5	1	4	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	14	91	4	433	68	596	
From Ships ..	3	—	—	—	18	3	6	—	17	3	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	27	763	61	416	—	1,240	
From Outside the Municipality ..	9	7	9	8	43	37	69	60	41	32	51	45	6	8	18	18	5	4	9	5	209	1,756	1,725	3,205	1,967	8,653	
Totals ..	66	54	72	77	400	336	434	501	345	308	296	403	64	30	138	104	57	52	72	71	1,671	22,137	16,953	25,278	24,929	89,297	

E—Europeans. O—Others or Non-Europeans.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situated at Rentzkie's Farm, in the Maitland Ward, about six miles from the centre of the City, and has 42 beds. It is primarily intended for smallpox, plague and typhus fever, and in recent years until the end of 1927 there was no resident staff except the caretaker, with labourers.

The hospital has accommodation available should an epidemic of any infectious disease assume large proportions, and serves as an overflow when the City Hospital wards are unable to take any cases of the more common infectious diseases. In addition, the Union Government own buildings containing 163 beds at Rentzkie's Farm for use in quarantining passengers and crews of ships entering the Port of Capetown with formidable epidemic diseases on board.

There were no patients in hospital at the beginning of the year; and no patients admitted during the year.

NATIVE HOSPITALS, LANGA AND N'DABENI.

The natives resident at the Council's Locations at Langa and N'dabeni are provided with free medical attention. At Langa there is a modern hospital of 24 beds and out-patient department, and at N'dabeni a branch out-patient department. The native residents are also visited in their homes by a nurse or medical officer if required.

The matron resides at the Langa Hospital with a European sister and has on her staff two native nurses (general or midwifery trained) and three native male orderlies (untrained).

These hospitals are under the control of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, who visits once a week or more often if required; and one of his house physicians attends daily either at Langa or N'dabeni, and at any other time when required in connection with urgent cases.

The activities of these hospitals in the year ended 30th June, 1933, are shown by the following figures:—

	Langa.		N'dabeni.	
Daily average number of in-patients	8.33	
In-patients admitted	145	
Number of new out-patients	3,949	2,729
Number of attendances by out-patients	7,459	7,453
Number of visits to patients at their homes by:				
Doctor	251	576
Nurse	1,384	1,568

TABLES.

TABLE A. DEATHS FOR THE YEAR ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, SEX, AGE-PERIODS, AND WARDS.

Deaths in Capetown of non-Residents (Outward Transfers) are excluded from the Table proper and shown separately. Deaths of European Capetown Residents which occurred outside the Municipality (Inward Transfers) are included in the sections for age-periods but not in the sections for wards.

(52 weeks ended 30th June, 1933.)

AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																																		
Race.		0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards		TOTALS.		Deaths in Capetown of Non-Residents (Excluded from foregoing columns).		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Per-sons.	M.	F.		
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases ..	{E.	8	14	4	23	4	2	16	21	2	2	3	15	21	23	24	15	9	14	5	12	2	7	2	1	2	1	2	—	107	91	198	15	14
	{O.	67	54	32	41	35	82	140	112	21	23	10	80	82	80	77	60	33	41	30	32	14	5	2	1	2	—	470	396	866	43	22		
	{E.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	19	24	35	34	33	37	15	19	6	117	135	252	29	16		
	{O.	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	1	1	5	7	2	4	9	9	15	20	12	14	12	13	—	2	1	61	77	138	9	1		
	{E.	3	3	—	—	2	2	5	6	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	7	2	10	13	15	15	27	25	15	33	3	1	88	97	185	13	11	
II.—General Diseases not included in Class I. ..	{E.	24	9	4	4	5	1	33	14	1	1	2	2	2	6	—	8	9	10	14	16	16	14	18	8	6	—	100	82	182	11	3		
	{O.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	11	7	12	18	30	15	67	44	24	28	1	4	195	116	311	23	8	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	7	16	3	28	13	51	15	67	44	24	28	1	4	195	116	311	23	8	
	{O.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	7	12	21	18	28	30	15	30	7	12	1	3	94	124	218	21	2	
	{E.	9	5	8	3	2	1	19	9	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	13	2	16	1	15	8	8	8	1	—	78	30	108	6	5	
III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	{E.	167	104	53	49	36	33	256	186	9	7	3	3	5	15	7	17	6	17	4	12	5	12	1	3	1	—	—	347	223	570	11	7	
	{O.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	23	10	4	3	—	1	27	14	2	2	—	—	1	3	4	9	4	9	8	11	8	11	7	3	1	—	76	49	125	18	13		
	{O.	115	92	37	29	9	11	161	132	2	1	2	4	1	5	1	7	3	4	4	4	1	6	1	—	—	—	196	145	341	12	5		
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	22	75	8	5	
IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	9	5	8	3	2	1	19	9	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	13	2	16	1	15	8	8	8	1	—	78	30	108	6	5	
	{O.	167	104	53	49	36	33	256	186	9	7	3	3	5	15	7	17	6	17	4	12	5	12	1	3	1	—	—	347	223	570	11	7	
	{E.	23	10	4	3	—	1	27	14	2	2	—	—	1	3	4	9	4	9	8	11	8	11	7	3	1	—	76	49	125	18	13		
V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	{E.	115	92	37	29	9	11	161	132	2	1	2	4	1	5	1	7	3	4	4	4	1	6	1	—	—	—	196	145	341	12	5		
	{O.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VII.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	6	2	3	1	3	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VIII.—The Puerperal State ..	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IX.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ..	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	{E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												

* Including the death of a newly born female, whose body was discovered in a state of decomposition too far advanced for the race to be determined.
E. = European.
O. = Others or non-European.
The European Capetown deaths which occurred outside the municipality (inward transfers) numbered 50 (32 males and 18 females).

SUMMARY.

WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.

[illegible]

*Including the death of a newly born female, whose body was discovered in a state of decomposition too far advanced for the race to be determined!.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																																TOTALS.			Outward transfers (not included in fore- going columns).
		0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards		Persons.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																																					
1 (a) Fever, Typhoid ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1				
1 (b) Fever, Paratyphoid..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	6					
2 Fever, Typhus ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
3 Fever, Relapsing ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
4 Fever, Malta ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
5 (a) Fever, Malaria ..	{ E. O.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1						
5 (b) Fever, Malarial Cachexia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
6 Smallpox ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
7 Measles ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
8 Scarlet Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
9 Whooping Cough ..	{ E. O.	-	6	7	5	2	1	13	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-					
10 Diphtheria and Croup	{ E. O.	2	2	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	1						
11 (a) Influenza (with Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	2	9	1						
11 (b) Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified)	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	4	10	-						
12 Miliary Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	8	-						
13 Mumps ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
14 Asiatic Cholera ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
15 Cholera Nostras ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
16 (a) Dysentery, Amoebic	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
16 (b) Dysentery, Bacillary	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
16 (c) Dysentery, Other causes ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1						
17 (a) Plague, Bubonic ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-						
17 (b) Plague, Pneumonic..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
17 (c) Plague, Septicaemic	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
17 (d) Plague, not otherwise defined ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
18 Yellow Fever ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
19 Spirochaetosis Ictero- Haemorrhagica ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
20 Leprosy ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-					
21 Erysipelas (non- puerperal) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-					
22 Acute Poliomyelitis	{ E. O.	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-					
23 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-					
24 Meningococcal Meningitis ..	{ E. O.	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-					
25 (a) Chicken Pox	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1					

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																														TOTALS		Persons.	Outward transfers (not included in foregoing columns).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		
		Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES (cont.)																																				
25 (b) German Measles ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 (c) Trypanosomiasis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26 Glanders	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 Anthrax	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28 Rabies	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29 Tetanus	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	6	12
30 Mycoses	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
31 (a) Tuberculosis, Respiratory System ..	{ E. O.	5 2	2 4	5 14	- 6	2 8	1 11	2 17	4 16	4 2	1 4	2 56	1 54	4 30	- 37	9 11	11 14	8 15	5 14	4 5	4 7	1 35	4 22	2 35	2 24	1 21	9 22	- 14	3 5	9 36	1 21	2 6	1 307	60 262	48 569	
31 (b) Tuberculosis, Respiratory System with Silicosis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
32 Tuberculosis, Meningeal	{ E. O.	1 -	- 1	- 2	1 1	- 1	1 1	- 2	2 2	-	2 -	2 6	3 7	4 4	- 2	2 1	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	1 1	1 4	5 5	2 -	-	-	2 2	- 1	3 -	-	1 -	6 32	8 23	14 55	
33 Tuberculosis, Abdominal	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 2	2 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	3 -	-	-	1 1	1 -	-	1 8	7 -	1 15	
34 Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	2 -	- 3	
35 Tuberculosis of the Joints	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	1 -	- 1		
36 (a) Tuberculosis, Skin	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36 (b) Tuberculosis, Bones (excluding Vertebral Column) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36 (c) Tuberculosis, Lymphatic System ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	- 1		
36 (d) Tuberculosis, Genito-Urinary System ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	- 1		
36 (e) Tuberculosis, Other Organs	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37 (a) Tuberculosis, Acute Disseminated ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	2 -	-	-	-	1 1	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	1 -	-	7 -	4 -	1 11	
37 (b) Tuberculosis, Chronic Disseminated ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	3 -	1 -	-	-	-	4 -	2 -	- 6	
38 Syphilis (all forms)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 3	2 -	-	1 -	7 3	5 3	4 -	1 3	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	3 13	6 6	1 11	- 6	- 3	3 -	5 -	1 9	1 1	1 57	3 38	5 8	1 99	3 85	8 184
39 Soft Chancre	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 (a) Gonococcal Infection	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	- 1		
40 (b) Gonorrhoeal or Purulent Ophthalmia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	- 2		
41 Purulent Infection: Septicaemia (non-puerperal) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	3 4	- 7		
42 Other Infectious Diseases	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals for I.	{ E. O.	6 2	2 5	5 17	1 11	4 9	1 16	6 26	5 23	5 3	3 6	5 80	4 71	8 52	1 51	14 21	18 23	13 22	9 22	6 8	4 8	4 43	7 28	4 58	7 38	4 37	12 35	- 27	4 15	10 57	6 42	5 8	1 2 470	99 396	85 866	
1. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.																																				
43 Cancer, Buccal Cavity	{ E. O.	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	-	1 1	1 -	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	-	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	9 6	4 -	13 6
44 Cancer, Stomach, Liver, Oesophagus	{ E. O.	6 -	5 -	-	-	-	-	2 2	1 3	6 4	2 3	- 2	3 1	- 3	1 -	2 3	3 1	2 1	-	3 -	1 -	3 1	1 2	-	1 -	6 3	1 3	- 1	1 -	2 3	2 3	-	-	36 22	24 20	60 42
45 Cancer, Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	{ E. O.	4 -	-	2 -	1 -	-	-	1 -	2 -	2 -	-	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	1 -	2 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 2	11 3	25 5	
46 Cancer, Female Genital Organs ..	{ E. O.	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	2 -	-	1 4	-	1 4	-	1 -	-	1 3	-	4 -	-	-	-	-	4 3	-	-	-	-	8 1	-	1 -	-	25 19	25 19

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.		Persons. Outward transfers (not included in fore- going columns).	
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
II GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I. (cont.)																																		
47	Cancer, Breast ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	4 3	- -	4 4	1 -	5 2	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	1 -	17 10	18 10	- -	2 -	
48	Cancer, Skin ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	
49	Cancer, Other or un- specified Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	1 -	3 4	- -	9 2	6 3	6 3	2 -	4 -	- -	- -	- -	25 11	10 -	35 11	6 -	- -	
50	Other Tumours (non- malignant) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -	1 -	1 -	3 -	4 -	1 -	- -		
51	Rheumatic Fever ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	1 4	2 6	- -	2 2	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 5	4 13	12 18	- 1	- -		
52	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	- -	- -		
53	Scurvy ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
54	Pellagra ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
55	Beri-Beri ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
56	Rickets ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
57	Diabetes ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	2 2	- -	1 2	4 1	7 -	14 3	1 -	6 -	- -	- -	- -	12 5	25 7	37 12	3 -	1 -		
58 (a)	Pernicious Anaemia	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 1	3 1	2 -	1 -		
58 (b)	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	
59	Diseases of the Pitui- tary Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
60 (a)	Exophthalmic Goltre	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
60 (b)	Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	- -	- -	1 -		
61	Disease of the Para- thyroid Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
62	Disease of the Thymus Gland ..	{E. O.	- 1	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 2	1 -	- -		
63	Disease of the Adre- nals (Addison's Disease) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -		
64	Disease of the Spleen (not including due to Malaria, Anthrax, Tuberculosis or Cancer) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -					

CAUSE OF DEATH.		WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.				
		Race.		Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14							Wynberg 15	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons				
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I. (cont.)																																						
47	Cancer, Breast ..	{E.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	17	18	
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	10	10	
48	Cancer, Skin ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
49	Cancer, Other or unspecified Organs ..	{E.	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	6	1	-	1	3	-	4	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	25	10	35		
		{O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	11	-	11		
50	Other Tumours (non-malignant) ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4		
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
51	Rheumatic Fever ..	{E.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	3	10		
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	5	13	18		
52	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
53	Scurvy ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
54	Pellagra ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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55	Beri-Beri ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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56	Rickets ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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57	Diabetes ..	{E.	1	5	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	4	-	12	25	37
		{O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	5	7	12	
58 (a)	Pernicious Anaemia	{E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	3			
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1			
58 (b)	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
59	Diseases of the Pituitary Gland ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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60 (a)	Exophthalmic Goitre	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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60 (b)	Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland ..	{E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
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61	Disease of the Parathyroid Gland ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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62	Disease of the Thymus Gland ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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63	Disease of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease) ..	{E.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
64	Disease of the Spleen (not including due to Malaria, Anthrax, Tuberculosis or Cancer) ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																																TOTALS.			Outward transfers (not included in foregoing columns).
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards				Persons.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (cont.).																																						
72	Locomotor Ataxia ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-					
73	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	1	-					
74 (a)	Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	7	10	9	18	16	11	25	2	1	50	58	108	4					
74 (b)	Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism ..	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	12	8	14	13	13	8	5	-	1	38	51	89	2					
75 (a)	Hemiplegia ..	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	1	4	1	-	9	10	19	1					
75 (b)	Paralysis (no cause specified) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-					
76	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	1					
77	Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1					
78	Epilepsy ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1					
79	Convulsions (non-Puerperal) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-					
80	Convulsions (Infants under 5 years) ..	{ E. O.	3	2	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-					
81	Chorea ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
82	Neuritis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
83	Softening of the Brain ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1					
84	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	5	4	9	1	2				
85	Disease of the Eye and Annexa ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-					
86	Disease of the Ear and Mastoid Bone ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	2					
Totals for III. ..			{ E. O.	3	3	4	1	2	5	6	1	1	2	-	1	2	3	1	7	2	10	13	15	15	27	25	15	33	3	1	88	97	185	13	11			
IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																						
87	Pericarditis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2					
88	Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	1	-					
89	Angina Pectoris ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	7	2	9	2	-	-					
90	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	5	9	5	9	20	10	31	10	37	31	18	20	-	2	118	81	199	9	6				
91 (a)	Aneurysm ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	7	-	-						
91 (b)	Arterio Sclerosis ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	3	3	19	8	5	5	1	2	32	19	51	8	1				
91 (c)	Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-						
92	Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	10	1	2	5	3	1	2	-	19	8	27	2	1						
93	Diseases of the Veins ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-					
94	Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
95	Haemorrhage (unqualified) ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
96	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-					
Totals for IV. ..			{ E. O.	1	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	2	-	2	5	5	3	2	16	3	28	13	51	15	67	44	24	28	1	4	195	116	311	23	8			

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS		
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons		
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (cont.).																																					
72	Locomotor Ataxia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	1 1
73	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 3	4 1	
74 (a)	Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy) ..	{E. O.	4 1	11 -	3 1	1 3	- 3	6 2	4 2	- 1	7 1	4 6	4 7	2 6	1 6	3 3	6 6	6 2	5 8	7 2	4 1	- -	- 2	3 4	2 4	6 2	4 4	2 1	2 2	2 1	7 3	1 3	2 1	49 38	58 51	107 89	
74 (b)	Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism ..	{E. O.	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	3 -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	9 3	10 6	19 9		
75 (a)	Hemiplegia ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	5 2	6 4	11 6	
75 (b)	Paralysis (no cause specified) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
76	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	4 12	- -	4 12		
77	Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -		
78	Epilepsy ..	{E. O.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- -	2 6	3 1	5 7		
79	Convulsions (non-Puerperal) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -		
80	Convulsions (Infants under 5 years) ..	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	5 4	1 1	- -	1 1	2 5	1 1	- -	3 20	2 9	5 29
81	Chorea ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
82	Neuritis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
83	Softening of the Brain ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
84	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	{E. O.	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	5 5	4 2	9 7		
85	Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
86	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Bone ..	{E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 3	1 -	3 3			
Totals for III. ..		{E. O.	8 1	18 -	3 2	1 3	1 6	2 2	8 4	10 3	2 1	8 1	4 13	5 8	2 9	2 8	6 5	7 7	10 6	6 10	9 2	6 2	1 10	2 6	7 12	4 11	11 9	7 10	4 3	1 5	5 9	15 5	3 8	4 1	84 100	96 82	180 182
IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																					
87	Pericarditis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	3 -	
88	Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	3 -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	8 3	4 5	12 8		
89	Angina Pectoris ..	{E. O.	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 1	2 1	9 2		
90	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	{E. O.	8 1	8 -	8 1	1 1	1 4	7 5	7 6	5 1	8 1	6 11	2 19	4 15	2 16	5 5	2 8	6 4	15 7	7 -	6 1	8 4	2 6	5 5	6 6	11 7	5 5	8 4	4 1	14 3	8 17	9 1	5 2	112 71	81 100	193 171	
91 (a)	Aneurysm ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	7 2	- 1	7 3		
91 (b)	Arterio Sclerosis ..	{E. O.	4 -	6 -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	1 2	1 -	1 -	2 1	1 1	- -	9 1	2 1	5 1	2 2	1 1	1 -	1 2	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	1 1	2 -	2 -	31 10	18 10	49 20	
91 (c)	Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -		
92	Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral) ..	{E. O.	3 -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	2 1	1 -	2 -	2 -	1 1	- -	- -	2 -	- -	2 1	- -	1 -	1 1	2 -	- -	2 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	19 3	8 6	27 9		
93	Diseases of the Veins ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -		
94	Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
95	Haemorrhage (unqualified) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
96	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 										

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.		Persons. Outward transfers (not included in foregoing columns).		
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.
V. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																																			
97	Disease of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	2 -	1 -		
98	Disease of the Larynx	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -		
99 (a)	Bronchitis, Acute ..	{ E. O.	- 41	- 23	- 13	- 9	- 7	- 5	- 61	- 37	- 3	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 1	- -	- -	- 5	- 2	- 7	- -	- -		
99 (b)	Bronchitis, Chronic ..	{ E. O.	- 2	- 3	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 3	- 4	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 1	- -	- 3	- 2	- 3	- 3	- 2	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- 6	- 2	- 8	- -	- -			
99 (c)	Bronchitis, Undefined (under 5 years) ..	{ E. O.	- 9	- 9	- 1	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 11	- 12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -			
99 (d)	Bronchitis, Undefined (5 years and over)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 4	- -	- 4	- -	- -			
100	Broncho-pneumonia	{ E. O.	9 102	5 58	5 35	2 30	1 21	- 21	15 158	7 109	1 5	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 1	- 3	- 5	- 2	- -	1 1	1 3	3 2	2 2	1 1	1 -	25 177	11 119	36 296	2 2	1 4		
101 (a)	Pneumonia, Lobar ..	{ E. O.	- 9	- 7	1 3	1 7	- 5	- 5	1 17	1 19	- -	- 2	- 1	- -	1 1	- 2	1 7	- 4	2 7	- -	5 7	- 1	5 4	- 2	1 3	4 -	1 1	2 -	17 48	7 30	24 78	3 3	2 2		
101 (b)	Pneumonia, Other and undefined ..	{ E. O.	- 2	- 3	2 -	- -	- 1	- -	2 3	- 3	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	2 1	- -	1 1	- -	3 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	8 7	3 4	11 11	- 1	- -			
102	Pleurisy	{ E. O.	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 3	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 8	- 2	1 10	- -	- 1			
103	Pulmonary Conges- tion	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	- -	1 -	- -	2 1	2 -	4 1	- -	- -			
104	Gangrene of the Lungs	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -			
105	Asthma	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 3	- -	2 3	- -	2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 9	- 1	4 10	- 1	- -			
106	Pulmonary Emphysema ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
107 (a)	Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- 2	3 2	- -	- -			
107 (b)	Disease of the Mediastinum ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
107 (c)	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 -	2 2	1 -	- -			
107 (d)	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis) without Tuberculosis ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -			
Totals for V. ..			{ E. O.	9 167	5 104	8 53	3 49	2 36	1 33	19 256	9 186	1 9	- 7	- 3	- 1	1 3	1 5	1 15	1 7	3 17	- 6	13 17	2 4	16 12	1 5	15 12	8 1	8 3	8 1	1 -	78 347	30 223	108 570	6 11	5 7
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																																			
108	Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1		
109	Diseases of the Pha- rynix and Tonsils ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	2 -	2 1	- -	- -			
110	Diseases of the Oesophagus ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -			
111 (a)	Ulcer of the Stomach	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 3	- -	1 -	- 1	- 2	- 1	1 1	- -	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 7	- 1	5 8	5 -	- -			
111 (b)	Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	1 -	- 2	- 1	1 -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 -	- -	6 -	3 -	- -			
112	Other Diseases of the Stomach (excluding Cancer)	{ E. O.	1 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	2 1	- 3	2 4	- 1	- -			
113	Diarrhoea and En- teritis (under 2 yrs.)	{ E. O.	20 113	10 90	3 37	3 28	- -	- -	23 150	13 118	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 150	13 118	36 268	5 4	2 5			
114	Diarrhoea and En- teritis (2 yrs. & over)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 7	- 9	- 7	- 9	- 2	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 -	- 1	5 12	4 13	9 25	- -	- 2			
115	Ankylostomiasis ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
Intestinal Parasites :																																			
116 (a)	Cestodes	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -		
116 (b)	Trematodes ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
116 (c)	Nematodes ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -		

107

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																														TOTALS.			Outward transfers (not included in foregoing columns).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards.		Persons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (cont.). Intestinal Parasites (cont.).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
116 (d) Coccidia			{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	Persons.
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (cont.). Intestinal Parasites (cont.).																																					
116 (d) Coccidia	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
116 (e) Bilharziasis	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
116 (f) Other Parasites	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
117 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	{ E. O.	- 3	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- -	3 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	9 6	7 -	16 6					
118 (a) Hernia	{ E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	3 2	- 1	3 3					
118 (b) Intestinal Obstruction	{ E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	2 -	1 1	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	6 1	6 5	12 6					
119 Other Diseases of the Intestines	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- 1	2 2						
120 Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	2 1						
121 Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -					
122 (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (returned as Alcoholic)	{ E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- 1	3 1						
122 (b) Cirrhosis (not returned as Alcoholic)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 3	3 1	8 4						
123 Biliary Calculi	{ E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	5 -	6 -						
124 Other Diseases of the Liver	{ E. O.	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 2	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 5	3 1	8 6						
125 Diseases of the Pancreas	{ E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1						
126 Peritonitis of un- stated origin	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1						
127 Other Diseases of the Digestive System (excluding Cancer and Tuberculosis)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -					
Totals for VI. ..	{ E. O.	6 -	8 3	1 2	1 5	- 3	3 7	5 5	2 2	3 29	3 18	2 18	- 10	15 6	4 5	9 6	4 6	5 3	3 3	3 16	4 11	6 34	2 35	8 22	9 17	3 15	- 8	7 30	1 22	1 -	- -	75 196	45 145	120 341			
VII. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																																					
128 Nephritis, Acute	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 1	- -	6 2	3 -	- -	2 -	- -	4 1	- -	- -	5 20	- 4	5 24						
129 Nephritis, Chronic	{ E. O.	3 -	2 1	- 1	- 1	- 4	1 -	2 2	1 1	- 4	4 2	1 1	- 3	3 2	4 -	1 1	3 1	3 2	4 1	3 1	3 2	4 3	5 -	1 2	- 3	1 7	- 1	3 15	31 15	16 27	47 42						
130 Chyluria	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
131 Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	{ E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	2 1	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	2 1	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	6 5	3 4	9 9							
132 Calculi of the Urinary Passages	{ E. O.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	1 1							
133 (a) Diseases of the Bladder—Bilharziasis	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -					
133 (b) Other Diseases of the Bladder	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -					
134 (a) Stricture of the Urethra	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	1 1							
134 (b) Other Diseases of the Urethra	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -					
135 Disease of the Prostate	{ E. O.	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	8 1	- 1	8 1							
136 Non-Venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	1 1							
137 Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1							
138 Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 2	2 2							

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.			Persons. Outward trans- fers (not included in foregoing columns.)					
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.				
VII. NON-VENEREAL DIS- EASES OF THE GENITO- URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA (cont.).																																			
139	Uterine Tumour ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
140	Uterine Haemorrhage (non-Puerperal)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
141 (a)	Diseases of the Uterus	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
141 (b)	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
142	Non - Puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
Totals for VII. ..		{ E. O.	- 6	- 2	- 3	1 1	- 3	- 2	- 12	1 5	- 1	- 2	- 1	2 3	- -	- -	1 4	6 6	1 6	5 3	5 10	13 6	4 11	17 9	2 5	9 3	- -	6 -	- -	1 -	53 44	22 41	75 85	8 4	5 -
VIII. THE PUERPERAL STATE																																			
143 (a)	Abortion (Death of Mother) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	3 -	- -		
143 (b)	Ectopic Gestation..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 3	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 4	1 4	- -	1 -	
143 (c)	Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -	- -	- -	
144	Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5	- -	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 -	8 -	- -	1 -	
145	Other Accidents of Labour ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	3 -	- -	1 -	
146	Puerperal Septicaemia ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 4	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 6	2 6	- -	1 3	
147	Puerperal Phlegmasia, etc. ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
148	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 1	- 3	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 7	3 7	- -	1 3	
149	Following childbirth, not otherwise defined ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	
150	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Totals for VIII. ...		{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5	- -	- 3	- 18	- -	1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 31	9 31	- -	3 8
IX. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																																			
151	Gangrene ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	
152	Furuncle ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 -	- -	
153	Acute Abscess ..	{ E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	2 -	- -	- -	
154	Other Diseases of the Skin and Annexa..	{ E. O.	1 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 4	2 4	1 1	- 1	
Totals for IX. ..		{ E. O.	1 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 2	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	3 6	5 8	2 1	- 1
X. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
155	Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 3	3 5	- -	1 -
156	Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	2 1	- -	- -	
157	Amputation ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	
158	Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Totals for X. ..		{ E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- 1	- 2	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	2 3	4 6	1 -	- 1

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.			Persons. Outward transfers (not included in foregoing columns).				
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.			
XI. MALFORMATIONS.																																		
159	Congenital Malformations ..	{ E. O.	- 8	3 5	- 1	2 2	- -	- -	5 11	5 5	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 6	5 17	5 1	- 1	
XII. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																																		
160	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	{ E. O.	3 19	4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 19	4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 19	4 11	7 30	- -	
161 (a)	Premature Birth ..	{ E. O.	18 72	11 79	- -	- 1	- -	- -	18 73	11 79	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 73	11 79	29 152	2 3	1 2
161 (b)	Injury at Birth ..	{ E. O.	2 6	2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 6	2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 6	2 3	4 9	1 -	1 1
162	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	{ E. O.	2 12	2 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 12	2 14	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 12	2 15	4 27	- -	2 2
163	Lack of Care ..	{ E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -
Totals for XII ..		{ E. O.	25 109	19 108	- -	- 1	- -	- -	25 110	19 108	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 110	19 109	44 219	3 3	2 5
XIII. OLD AGE.																																		
164	Senility ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	2 4	3 10	11 7	21 16	9 10	17 9	22 22	41 35	63 57	1 1	2 1	- -	- -
XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																																		
165-174	Suicide ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	3 1	5 5	3 3	2 2	1 1	1 1	4 4	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 1	9 1	22 2	2 -	- -
175	Poisoning by Food	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
176	Venomous Bites & stings ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
177	Other Acute Accidental Poisonings	{ E. O.	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 2	- 1	2 2	- -	
178	Conflagration ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
179	Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	{ E. O.	1 2	- -	2 4	1 -	1 2	1 8	4 1	2 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4	3 10	7 2	- 12	- 1	
180	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	
181	Accidental Absorption of Deleterious Gases ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	3 3	- -	- -	
182	Accidental Drowning ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 5	- 2	1 7	- -	
183-191	Accidental Injuries	{ E. O.	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	3 1	3 1	1 2	1 2	3 2	1 2	5 9	- 3	3 4	1 1	3 5	- 4	1 1	4 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	28 26	8 6	36 32	6 6	2 2	- -	
192	Starvation ..	{ E. O.	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	2 2	- -	- -	
193	Excessive Cold ..	{ E. O.	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	2 2	- -	- -	
194	Effects of Heat ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
195	Lightning ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
196	Electricity (Lightning excepted) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
197-200	Homicide ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	4 4	- 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 7	2 1	3 8	- 2	
201	Fractures (cause not specified) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
202-203	Other Violence ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	
Totals for XIV.		{ E. O.	1 5	- 1	2 6	1 1	2 5	2 2	5 16	3 4	3 3	1 1	2 3	- 1	5 4	3 5	8 15	- 5	8 7	3 1	6 5	- 1	9 1	1 1	5 1	3 1	1 1	- 1	52 55	22 14	74 69	8 9	- 3	
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																		
204	Sudden Death ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	2 2	- -	
205	Cause of Death un- stated or ill- defined*	{ E. O.	- 3	- -	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 5	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 5	2 11	- -	- -	- -	
Totals for XV...		{ E. O.	- 3	- -	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 5	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-															

* In addition to the figures against this cause of death there is the death of a newly-born female of unknown race—See footnote to Summary.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

[illegible]

* In addition to the figures against this cause of death there is the death of a newly-born female of unknown race—See footnote to Summary.

Table C.

Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates (corrected to a basis of 365 days) for a series of years for the City of Capetown (Excluding the added areas of N'dabeni and Langa).

Periods, 1st July to 30th June.				Estimated Populations.			Birth Rates.			Illegitimate Births, percentage of Total Births.			Death Rates (uncorrected).			Death Rates corrected for Outward Transfers.			Natural Increase Rates.			Infant Mortality Rates.			Enteric Fever Death Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.			Tuberculosis Deaths (all forms), Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.			
				Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	
MUNICIPALITY EXCLUDING WYNBERG WARD.																															
(1)	296 Days	1913-1914	76,940	74,560	151,500	29-39	45-48	37-31	6-49	25-75	18-04	13-77	28-25	20-89	12-10	27-02	19-44	15-62	17-23	16-42	107-96	250-55	193-50	0-21	0-30	0-25	1-03	4-85	2-91		
	Year	1914-1915	79,840	75,510	155,350	29-95	47-52	38-49	6-90	26-48	18-66	14-28	29-73	21-80	12-73	28-39	20-35	15-67	17-79	16-69	100-38	224-36	174-92	0-26	0-30	0-28	1-11	5-09	3-04		
	"	1915-1916	82,860	76,470	159,330	27-53	48-23	37-47	7-48	25-26	18-49	12-81	27-58	19-91	11-25	26-00	18-33	14-72	20-65	17-56	79-14	189-29	147-49	0-10	0-37	0-23	0-89	4-21	2-48		
	"	1916-1917	85,990	77,450	163,440	28-17	45-85	36-56	6-81	25-06	17-67	16-04	34-42	24-76	13-34	32-70	22-52	12-13	11-43	11-80	96-16	226-70	173-89	0-16	0-41	0-28	1-10	5-55	3-21		
	"	1917-1918	89,240	78,440	167,680	27-61	46-32	36-38	7-02	25-35	17-98	13-47	30-53	21-47	11-47	27-89	19-17	14-14	15-79	14-91	79-14	200-94	152-13	0-13	0-40	0-26	0-87	4-50	2-57		
	"	1918-1919	92,610	79,450	172,060	23-84	41-21	31-87	8-38	24-77	18-20	25-19	69-97	45-88	22-08	66-09	42-42	7-35	28-76	14-07	114-58	297-80	224-29	0-19	0-42	0-30	0-81	3-80	2-19		
	"	1919-1920	96,110	80,450	176,560	26-12	51-74	37-79	6-44	24-75	17-86	12-89	28-57	20-03	11-05	26-99	18-31	13-22	23-17	17-76	81-45	183-76	145-27	0-22	0-52	0-36	0-83	3-77	2-17		
	"	1920-1921	99,750	81,490	181,240	24-30	45-86	34-00	5-07	24-86	17-10	13-68	32-56	22-18	12-03	30-64	20-41	12-27	15-22	13-59	101-49	231-74	180-76	0-37	0-56	0-46	0-73	4-10	2-25		
	"	1921-1922	103,130	83,450	186,580	23-02	50-69	35-41	5-31	25-86	18-50	11-93	27-15	18-75	10-68	25-90	17-49	12-34	24-79	17-92	69-50	173-29	136-24	0-20	0-50	0-34	0-98	3-43	2-07		
	"	1922-1923	105,330	86,200	191,530	21-36	49-44	34-00	5-82	25-25	18-54	11-37	28-31	18-99	10-00	26-95	17-63	11-36	22-49	16-37	80-44	196-39	156-33	0-21	0-31	0-26	0-75	4-12	2-27		
	"	1923-1924	107,580	89,030	196,610	21-39	49-47	34-12	5-11	24-21	17-70	11-59	30-05	19-97	10-20	28-66	18-58	11-19	20-81	15-54	72-39	187-27	148-36	0-11	0-22	0-16	0-73	4-47	2-42		
	"	1924-1925	109,870	91,060	201,830	21-16	51-55	35-02	5-84	24-12	18-15	11-62	28-31	19-23	10-09	26-86	17-74	11-07	24-69	13-54	71-94	173-93	140-43	0-07	0-21	0-14	0-85	4-51	2-52		
	"	1925-1926	112,220	94,990	207,210	20-84	47-46	33-05	4-67	24-20	17-55	11-46	26-31	18-28	9-61	24-94	16-66	11-23	22-52	16-39	65-18	175-49	138-21	0-07	0-18	0-12	0-63	3-87	2-11		
	"	1926-1927	114,420	98,110	212,530	20-55	50-29	34-28	5-54	23-03	17-40	12-07	29-70	20-21	10-39	27-96	18-50	10-16	22-33	15-78	67-38	186-59	148-09	0-13	0-28	0-20	0-85	4-59	2-58		
	"	1927-1928	116,570	101,340	217,910	21-48	47-96	33-79	5-38	23-18	17-26	12-12	29-73	20-32	10-58	27-75	18-57	10-90	20-21	15-22	55-62	161-98	126-70	0-08	0-23	0-15	0-86	4-48	2-54		
	"	1928-1929	118,760	104,670	223,430	21-29	49-66	34-59	6-38	23-05	17-61	12-39	27-16	19-31	10-67	25-05	17-41	10-62	24-61	17-18	61-86	159-14	127-29	0-11	0-22	0-16	0-67	4-47	2-45		
	"	1929-1930	120,990	108,120	229,110	21-80	47-77	34-06	5-13	23-67	17-40	12-23	26-36	18-90	10-59	24-46	17-14	11-21	23-31	16-92	58-94	161-91	127-22	0-07	0-15	0-11	0-68	4-92	2-68		
	"	1930-1931	123,260	111,670	234,930	21-12	48-36	34-07	5-71	23-39	17-64	11-82	24-99	18-08	10-14	23-09	16-29	10-98	25-27	17-78	63-49	155-40	125-51	0-06	0-19	0-12	0-70	4-58	2-55		
	"	1931-1932	125,570	115,350	240,920	20-44	48-62	33-93	5-12	23-26	17-57	12-41	26-84	19-32	10-84	25-28	17-75	9-60	23-34	16-18	68-41	168-07	136-79	0-09	0-19	0-13	0-77	5-27	2-92		
	"	1932-1933	127,930	119,140	247,070	17-60	45-84	31-22	4-68	22-43	17-25	11-62	22-56	16-90	9-99	21-00	15-30	7-61	24-84	15-92	46-77	142-46	114-65	0-02	0-03	0-03	0-92	5-00	2-89		
(2)	2 Years and 296 days	1913-1914 to 1915-1916	—	—	—	28-97	47-23	37-85	6-99	25-83	18-41	13-63	28-56	20-89	12-04	27-15	19-39	15-34	18-67	16-96	95-07	218-61	170-18	0-19	0-32	0-25	1-04	4-69	2-82		
(3)	Quinquennium	1916-1917 to 1920-1921	—	—	—	26-71	47-54	36-33	6-52	25-12	17-77	13-97	31-50	22-07	11-95	29-54	20-07	12-74	16-04	14-26	90-84	211-71	164-02	0-23	0-47	0-34	0-88	4-47	2-53		
	"	1921-1922 to 1925-1926	—	—	—	21-49	49-59	34-23	5-35	24-76	18-12	11-60	28-03	19-05	10-11	26-67	17-62	11-38	22-92	16-61	71-91	181-58	144-15	0-13	0-28	0-20	0-79	4-09	2-28		
	"	1926-1927 to 1930-1931	—	—	—	21-26	48-79	34-16	5-76	23-31	17-48	12-12	27-50	19-33	10-47	25-57	17-55	10-79	23-22	16-61	62-66	169-40	134-15	0-09	0-21	0-15	0-75	4-61	2-56		
MUNICIPALITY INCLUDING WYNBERG WARD.																															
Year	1927-1928	128,740	114,560	243,300	21-71	48-90	34-51	5-38	23-18	17-26	11-92	30-01	20-44	10-53	28-25	18-88	11-18	20-65	15-63	60-28	190-62	147-36	0-08	0-22	0-14	0-22	0-83	4-57	2-59		
	"	1928-1929	131,290	118,070	249,360	21-48	50-50	35-22	6-01	22-65	17-31	12-24	27-04	19-25	10-69	25-17	17-55	10-79	25-33	17-67	61-17	158-59	127-30	0-10	0-21	0-15	0-65	4-48	2-47		
	"	1929-1930	133,890	121,700	255,590	21-97	48-81	34-75	4-98	23-63	17-45	12-22	26-33	18-94	10-73	24-64	17-36	11-24	24-17	17-39	60-69	160-03	127-23	0-06	0-14	0-10	0-70	5-05	2-81		
	"	1930-1931	136,550	125,440	261,990	21-27	48-98	34-54	5-59	23-01	17-42	11-72	25-20	18-18	10-20	23-51	16-58	11-07	25-47	17-96	65-04	155-80	126-67	0-06	0-19	0-12	0-68	4-69	2-60		
	"	1931-1932	139,260	129,290	268,550	20-59	49-47	34-50	4-86	23-04	17-42	12-17	26-97	19-30	10-74	25-58	17-89	9-85	23-89	16-61	67-13	167-74	136-59	0-09	0-19	0-14	0-80	5-32	2-98		
	"	1932-1933	142,020	133,260	275,280	17-81	46-52	31-71	4-40	22-44	17-21	11-43	22-60	16-84	9-97	21-20	15-41	7-84	25-32	16-30	48-77	143-81	116-14	0-02	0-04	0-03	0-90	4-98	2-87		

(1) From 8th September, 1913 to 30th June, 1914.

(2) From 8th September, 1913 to 30th June, 1916.

(3) The year of the influenza epidemic (1918-19) is excluded, the figures shown being the mean of the other four years of the quinquennium.

The birth rates, illegitimacy rates, natural increase rates and infant mortality rates are uncorrected for the year 1919-20 and previous years, and are corrected for outward transfers in subsequent years.

The figures in italics (1918-19) represent rates of natural decrease.

Table D.

Shewing the Calculated Populations and the Principal Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, classified as to Race and corrected for Outward Transfers for the 52 Weeks ended 30th June, 1933, corrected to a basis of 365 days.

WARDS.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1932.			Births.		Birth rates per 1,000 Persons.		Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.		Deaths.		Death rates per 1,000 Persons.		Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths).		Natural Increase rates per 1,000 Persons.		Deaths under 1 year of Age.		Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births).		Deaths from Tuberculosis (all Forms) per 1,000 persons				
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.			
1. Sea Point ..	18,309	3,158	21,467	197	22	10.79	6.99	4	12	2.03	54.55	152	14	8.32	4.45	45	8	2.46	2.54	3	3	15.23	136.36	8	7	0.44	2.22	
2. Harbour	4,205	5,377	9,582	63	150	15.02	27.97	7	51	11.11	34.00	41	69	9.78	12.87	22	81	5.25	15.11	2	19	31.75	126.67	6	23	1.43	4.29	
3. West Central ..	1,318	6,559	7,877	10	239	7.61	36.54	1	66	10.00	27.62	12	101	9.13	15.44	-2	138	—	21.10	—	33	—	—	138.08	3	22	2.28	3.36
4. Kloof	9,732	8,185	17,917	147	318	15.15	38.96	8	80	5.44	25.16	102	133	10.51	16.29	45	185	4.64	22.66	7	33	47.62	103.77	7	39	0.72	4.78	
5. Park	11,244	1,911	13,155	124	56	11.06	29.38	3	16	2.42	28.57	84	28	7.49	14.69	40	28	3.57	14.69	5	11	40.32	196.43	7	7	0.62	3.67	
6. East Central ..	7,234	20,162	27,396	146	941	20.24	46.80	10	221	6.85	23.49	79	413	10.95	20.54	67	528	9.29	26.26	6	122	41.10	129.65	5	125	0.69	6.22	
7. Castle	1,183	16,086	17,269	49	717	41.53	44.70	6	135	12.24	18.83	33	326	27.97	20.32	16	391	13.56	24.37	2	90	40.82	125.52	6	82	5.09	5.11	
8. Woodstock ..	11,196	7,508	18,704	290	387	25.97	51.69	12	100	4.14	25.84	153	141	13.70	18.83	137	246	12.27	32.86	27	45	93.10	116.28	22	28	1.97	3.74	
9. Salt River ..	14,341	7,921	22,262	351	354	24.54	44.81	15	63	4.27	17.80	143	162	10.00	20.51	208	192	14.54	24.31	21	47	59.83	132.77	16	31	1.12	3.92	
10. Mowbray ..	13,454	3,305	16,759	194	114	14.46	34.59	13	22	6.70	19.30	103	46	7.68	13.96	91	68	6.78	20.63	3	8	15.46	70.18	9	13	0.67	3.94	
11. Maitland ..	7,717	9,545	17,262	203	496	26.38	52.17	6	138	2.96	27.82	65	249	8.45	26.19	138	247	17.93	25.98	8	85	39.41	171.37	5	60	0.65	6.31	
12. Rondebosch ..	9,536	8,900	18,436	121	798	12.72	89.91	3	145	2.48	18.17	81	342	8.52	38.53	40	456	4.21	51.38	5	123	41.32	154.14	6	72	0.63	8.11	
13. Claremont ..	11,599	19,657	31,256	257	599	22.22	30.56	5	104	1.95	17.36	133	285	11.50	14.54	124	314	10.72	16.02	12	100	46.69	166.94	11	49	0.95	2.50	
14. Kalk Bay ..	6,342	4,405	10,747	87	250	13.76	56.91	6	64	6.90	25.60	46	135	7.27	30.73	41	115	6.48	26.18	3	47	34.48	188.00	3	28	0.47	6.37	
15. Wynberg ..	13,876	14,276	28,152	277	735	20.02	51.63	6	165	2.17	22.45	137	323	9.90	22.69	140	412	10.12	28.94	18	111	64.98	151.02	10	68	0.72	4.78	
Not allocated ..	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	5	—	—	48	51	—	—	-42	-45	—	—	1	10	—	—	3	8	—	—	
A. Inward Transfers..	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	-21	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	
B. City of Capetown..	142,020	133,260	275,280	2,551	6,182	18.01	46.52	111	1,387	4.40C	22.44	1,462	2,818	10.32	21.20	1,089	3,364	7.69	25.31	126	887	49.39	143.48	136	662	0.96	4.98	

A. These figures refer to European births and deaths belonging to Capetown, but which occurred outside the municipality.
 B. Exclusive of all figures relating to the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni (which are shown separately in Table J on page 122) but inclusive, so far as the European population is concerned, of population in the Harbour and Shipping and residents enumerated on trains.
 C. Exclusive of the 29 European births (inward transfers), in regard to which information as to the legitimacy is not available.

Table E. Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistic Rates for Various Centres.

Centre.	Year.	Birth Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Death Rates. (Uncorrected).			Death Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Infant Mortality Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			All Forms of Tuberculosis; Death Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).		
		Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.
Union of S.A. ..	1932	24·17 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	9·97 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	68·57 ¹	..	..	0·42 ¹	..	..
Capetown ..	1932-1933	17·81	46·52	31·71	4·40	22·44	17·21	11·43	22·60	16·84	9·97	21·20	15·41	48·77	143·48	116·14	0·90	4·98	2·87
Johannesburg ..	1932-1933	21·19	..	..	3·19	..	..	..	..	..	10·22	25·28 ²	15·11	80·04	188·73 ²	..	0·26	1·56 ²	0·85
Durban ..	1932-1933	18·06	25·9	..	1·87	10·36	..	..	..	..	8·98	9·02	..	39·96	..	..	0·45	1·49	..
Pretoria ..	1932-1933	22·58	12·93	19·05	3·94	28·05	9·93	..	..	..	9·64	15·08	11·63	68·44	429·57	158·59	0·33	1·42	0·73
Port Elizabeth ..	1932-1933	24·98	54·22	38·51	4·31	49·14	33·51	10·68	30·82	19·99	9·48	28·56	18·31	77·99	194·89	154·14	0·82	5·88	3·18
Bloemfontein ..	1932-1933	18·16	25·9	..	2·2	48·87	..	..	..	..	7·29	29·76	..	73·99	400·8	..	0·40	2·10	..
Pietermaritzburg ..	1932-1933	16·97	20·75	18·92	2·81	..	..	..	..	..	8·56	12·19	10·43	50·70	55·55 ⁵ 62·74 ⁶	..	0·33	1·45	0·90
East London ..	1932-1933	18·0	..	..	3·2	56·03	..	..	..	..	8·6	13·0	..	51·3	345·5	..	0·51	2·44	..
Kimberley (Urban Area only).	1932-1933	21·4	..	29·5	0·10	..	0·86	..	..	..	9·6	..	19·4	73·2	213·7 ⁴	209·0	0·43	..	1·6
England and Wales	1932	..	..	15·3 ¹	..	..	4·39	..	..	12·0	..	..	9·7 ³	..	..	65·00	..	..	0·84
County of London	1932	..	..	14·3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	67·00	..	..	0·94

¹ Crude or Uncorrected.
⁴ Not including Natives.

² Euraficans only.
⁵ Coloured only.

³ Standardized to Standard Million of England and Wales for 1901.
⁶ Asiatics only.

Table I.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE.

Diseases.	Race.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
		1917. A.	1918. A.	1919. A.	1920. B.	1921. B.	1922. B.	1923. B.	1924. B.	1925. B.	1926. B.	1927. B.	1928. C.	1929. C.	1930. C.	1931. C.	1932. C.	1933. C.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	Eur. Non-E.	52 4	97 13	153 18	274 23	224 15	97 9	47 5	26 3	50 1	129 8	123 11	228 6	154 10	260 20	425 40	121 18	121 19
Diphtheria or Mem- branous Croup.	Eur. Non-E.	164 41	107 32	113 25	125 36	75 24	89 18	121 24	163 49	209 41	180 46	186 87	162 62	162 70	166 54	189 93	120 67	142 73
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Eur. Non-E.	163 149	138 124	204 191	251 202	345 308	204 207	180 141	121 93	79 94	87 100	117 123	109 135	100 100	87 94	97 103	71 98	30 30
Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	30 19	27 13	22 7	34 10	27 5	25 6	31 6	16 10	20 12	15 14	45 24	35 34	43 26	33 32	41 30	40 28	28 41
Puerperal Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	2 4	9 12	9 8	10 20	10 18	7 17	11 15	8 15	9 24	9 36	10 35	20 38	29 54	16 53	19 43	16 52	22 49
Ophthalmia ..	Eur. Non-E.				— 1	7 28	11 29	9 22	15 28	18 59	27 101	22 113	27 135	25 122	50 208	50 227	53 199	47 218
Cerebrospinal Fever	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	5 3	5 5	4 5	3 —	5 1	4 3	3 2	6 19	4 21	10 39	39 183	30 101	14 48	4 18	7 25	8 22
Acute Poliomyelitis	Eur. Non-E.	3 1	3 2	2 2	1 1	3 1	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 1	— —	2 —	8 4	4 1	11 6	5 5	— —	4 4
Infective Encephalitis	Eur. Non-E.					3 2	5 1	2 1	5 4	6 5	6 10	6 5	8 3	7 5	4 3	1 4	9 2	2 4
Leprosy	Eur. Non-E.	— 6	— 1	1 —	— 3	1 2	2 3	— 6	— 4	— —	1 2	— 1	— 1	— 4	1 3	1 1	1 4	— 2
Typhus Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	3 —	1 —	— —	1 —	1 —	2 1	4 —	2 —
Small Pox ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Influenza ..	Eur. Non-E.				78 55			18 2	22 24	189 284	67 161	61 133	132 327	166 349	238 348	69 171	†101 †140	
Pneumonia, all forms*	Eur. Non-E.					18 40	63 97	72 111										
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	Eur. Non-E.								6 13	28 52	25 61	41 63	45 121	62 78	54 80	24 38	41 91	19 31
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.								23 68	76 203	83 186	89 285	84 396	91 386	58 302	84 289	98 334	77 253
Cholera	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Plague	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Anthrax	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Glanders ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Rabies	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malta Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2 —	— —	3 1	1 1	2 —	— —
Yellow Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Trachoma ..	Eur. Non-E.										2 4	3 3	2 12	3 12	3 23	— 4	3 4	1 6
Lead Poisoning ..	Eur. Non-E.														3 5	3 1	— —	1 1
Tuberculosis, all forms*	Eur. Non-E.	139 575	103 553	104 502	103 526	114 495	138 447	132 531										
Tuberculosis, Re- spiratory System	Eur. Non-E.								132 568	194 572	146 533	174 689	175 794	202 823	188 911	183 911	209 1,049	210 1,015
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	Eur. Non-E.								10 75	16 71	28 116	28 102	28 143	27 148	35 181	19 134	30 168	21 165

A.=corrected for imported cases.
B.=corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis.
C.=corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis: extended Municipality (including Wynberg Ward.)
* Not separately classified until 1923-1924.
† 1st July—18th December, 1931.

Table J. NATIVE LOCATIONS (LANGA AND N'DABENI).

SHOWING POPULATION, PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS AND RATES (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS) FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1933, AND NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (CORRECTED FOR MISDIAGNOSIS) FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1932, TO JUNE 30TH, 1933.

Location.	Average Population for the 12 months July, 1932, to June, 1933.										NATIVES.									
	European.					Natives.					Births.					Deaths.				
	Adults.		Total.			Adults.		Children.			Legiti- mate.		Illegiti- mate.		Total.	Still Births.		Birth rate (per 1,000 per- sons).		Illegitimate Births. Percentage of Total Births.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Death rate (per 1,000 per- sons).
Langa ..	8	10	19	1,512	364	428	2,304	2,323			34	31	3	3	71	4	30.66	20.73	26	26
N'dabeni ..	7	10	17	346	443	1,060	1,849	1,866			31	33	14	9	87	4	46.75	29.56	30	30
Total ..	15	20	36	1,858	807	1,488	4,153	4,189			65	64	17	12	158	8	37.83	24.66	56	56

Location.	Deaths under one year of age.		Infant mor- tality (per 1,000 Births).		Deaths from Tuber- culosis (all forms).		Death Rate for Tuberculosis (all forms, per 1,000 persons).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	10	11	295.77		4	7	4.75	
	9	11	229.89		7	9	8.60	
	19	22	259.49		11	16	6.46	

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Location.	Natives.													
	Tuberculosis, Respiratory System.		Tuberculosis, Other Forms.		Enteric Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Erysipelas.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	13	13	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
	16	19	2	—	1	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ..	29	32	2	2	1	1	3	9	1	—	1	—	1	—

Imported Cases, excluded from above figures :
Contracted outside Capetown Municipal Area

Deaths in Langa Location Hospital, 27 (Natives). Of these 27 deaths, 17 were males and 10 were females (1 male was resident outside the Capetown Municipal Area).

Table L.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE, 1932-1933.

Month.	Mean at 8 a.m.	Average for 26 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1932.	Maximum Thermometer.			Highest and Date for 26 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1932.	Minimum Thermometer.			Lowest and Date for 26 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1932.
			Mean	Average for 26 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1932.	Highest		Mean	Average for 26 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1932.	Lowest.	
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Date.	°F	°F	°F	Date.
1932.										
July ...	51.49	51.609	61.05	62.809	70.9	9th	47.58	47.435	39.8	22nd
August ...	53.36	52.292	62.47	63.416	80.0	16th	49.23	47.017	45.1	7th
September ...	55.54	55.229	64.20	65.344	72.3	6th	50.56	49.654	44.0	11th
October ...	—1	58.878	70.64	70.213	90.0	, 31st	52.75	52.753	44.1	5th
November ...	65.29	62.768	76.27	73.916	93.0	11th	57.04	55.373	52.6	13th
December ...	66.64	65.257	75.65	77.164	90.0	20th	59.25	58.002	50.9	6th
1933.										
January ...	66.39	66.290	78.77	80.471	97.4	26th	58.81	59.427	54.2	17th
February ...	64.62	65.546	78.46	80.449	95.9	4th	58.51	59.631	55.0	27th
March... ..	61.56	63.417	73.88	79.117	89.3	4th	55.61	56.823	49.0	9th
April ...	59.71	58.640	74.88	73.564	99.8	17th	54.79	54.054	50.0	9th&10th
May ...	54.15	55.288	65.18	68.806	76.8	1st	50.13	51.183	43.2	28th
June ...	51.21	52.319	61.14	61.742	71.0	17th	49.77	48.819	40.9	28th
Year ...	59.07	58.961	70.22	71.418	99.8	17/4/33	53.50	53.348	39.8	22/7/32
										5/7/1907

¹ No Record.

Table M.

RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1932-1933.

Month.		RAINFALL.						HUMIDITY.			
		Amount in Inches.	Average for 26 years in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1932.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for 26 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1932.	Greatest Fall in one day		Greatest Fall in one day for 26 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1932.	Mean Saturation 100.	Average for 26 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1932.	
						Amount in Inches.	Date.				Inches.	Date.
1932.											
July	...	2·18	3·43	12	14·27	0·59	3rd	2·67	26th, 1920	83·42	84·26
August	...	2·07	3·02	9	14·38	0·52	19th	1·90	8th, 1909	84·39	84·43
September	...	2·12	2·18	14	11·31	0·55	10th	1·45	17th, 1911	78·70	80·45
October	...	4·77	1·32	5	8·62	0·47	15th	1·55	6th, 1931	— ¹	74·44
November	...	0·32	1·14	5	7·42	0·18	24th	2·35	13th, 1923	— ¹	71·53
December	...	1·63	0·88	7	5·73	0·84	7th	1·61	18th, 1920	63·84	68·77
1933.											
January	...	0·79	0·48	4	3·65	0·47	20th	0·90	21st, 1914	70·55	68·74
February	...	0·46	0·55	6	4·19	0·14	17th	0·96	11th, 1932	80·71	72·29
March	...	0·33	0·67	5	5·54	0·17	20th	1·08	27th, 1910	76·61	75·81
April	..	0·66	1·71	6	9·23	0·35	11th	1·61	5th, 1912	76·33	81·56
May	...	2·14	2·64	13	12·00	0·48	23rd	2·76	19th, 1911	86·87	82·62
June	...	4·19	3·81	16	13·92	0·76	19th	2·35	14th, 1909	87·20	85·16
Year	...	17·66	21·83	102	110·26	0·84	7/12/1932	2·76	19/5/1911	77·88 ²	77·50

¹ No Record.

² Taking of October and November, the average of 26 years.

Table N.

EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1932-1933.

Month.		Range at one foot. °F.	Range for one foot, 26 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1932. °F	Range at two feet. °F.	Range for two feet, 26 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1932. °F	Range at four feet. °F.	Range for four feet, 26 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1932. °F
1932.	July ...	52.7 to 58.5	49.2 to 61.0	57.1 to 60.9	54.0 to 61.3	59.9 to 62.4	57.3 to 62.9
	August ...	56.8 to 61.1	50.9 to 60.1	59.0 to 61.7	53.8 to 60.3	60.1 to 62.0	56.8 to 61.0
	September ...	56.9 to 61.8	50.9 to 67.2	59.8 to 62.9	55.0 to 65.5	61.3 to 62.5	57.0 to 63.0
	October ...	58.2 to 72.0	57.1 to 75.9	62.0 to 70.0	58.0 to 72.5	62.7 to 67.0	56.8 to 67.0
	November ...	70.8 to 76.8	59.3 to 83.0	71.2 to 75.2	60.5 to 79.7	67.3 to 72.2	60.8 to 75.6
	December ...	69.8 to 78.2	63.0 to 83.8	72.4 to 77.0	60.5 to 80.5	72.3 to 74.8	63.8 to 81.4
1933.	January ...	72.0 to 81.9	66.7 to 81.9	75.3 to 79.9	66.8 to 80.2	74.9 to 76.9	66.1 to 77.9
	February ...	73.2 to 79.9	66.9 to 86.9	76.0 to 77.4	68.9 to 82.9	76.0 to 77.4	68.0 to 79.2
	March ...	68.0 to 77.0	63.7 to 79.2	71.6 to 77.0	65.2 to 78.9	73.0 to 76.1	67.9 to 77.3
	April ...	66.1 to 70.9	58.9 to 76.6	69.2 to 72.4	63.0 to 76.3	71.0 to 73.2	62.2 to 76.1
	May ...	57.2 to 67.0	53.0 to 74.4	62.0 to 69.1	58.0 to 74.6	65.8 to 70.9	61.0 to 74.0
	June ...	53.0 to 60.0	51.2 to 64.1	57.0 to 62.0	56.0 to 66.0	61.2 to 65.4	59.1 to 66.8
Year ...		52.7 to 81.9	49.2 to 86.9	57.0 to 79.9	53.8 to 82.9	59.9 to 76.9	56.8 to 81.4

